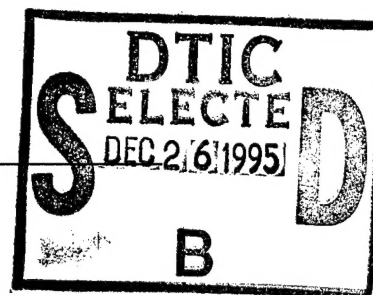


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for a Regional System

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Nature of the Problem

Routine mammograms are an essential element of health care for adult women (1-5). Digital technology promises improved lesion detection and, in conjunction with teleradiology, improved access to mammography compared to current conventional techniques (6,7). However, because mammography requires high spatial resolution over a large area, good contrast resolution over a large dynamic range, and high detective efficiency for x-rays, the development of full-breast digital imaging (FBDI) technology has been slow (reviewed in 8). While FBDI technology will be implemented over the next three to five years, the current screen film mammography examinations will remain the standard for use in teleradiology systems. Digital imaging methods will ultimately replace analog (screen-film) systems; filmless systems will become an integral part of local-area and wide-area networks and digital x-ray mammography units will eventually reach the market. These modalities generate large volumes of digital data and thus will require an efficient communications interface if the data are to be managed in reasonable time frames. Furthermore, a standard interface must be implemented lest the telemammography benefits envisioned for the near future disappear into a costly and inefficient world of incompatible systems. We believe it is essential now, during the prototype stage of system development, to implement and evaluate an interface that satisfies the Digital Imaging and Communications in Medicine (DICOM 3.0) standard (9-13).

To make transmission and archival of digital image files practically feasible, image compression algorithms (14-16) are necessary as a means of compacting and reducing the enormous data sets generated by a digital full-breast mammogram (4K x 4K x 2 Bytes = 32 MB/image x 4 images/screening exam, or 8 images for comparing past and present exams). Using software (AWARE), Inc, Waltham, MA) for wavelet compression (17-23), we have studied wavelet transforms of digitized screen-film mammograms at compression ratios of 50:1 to 100:1; and have determined from a contrast-detail phantom study that 50:1 is an acceptable ratio. Wavelet transforms are multiresolution decomposition tools, with the kernel of wavelet transform obtained by dilation and translation of a selected bandpass filter. Compression for digitally acquired images will demand new filter designs to attenuate the effects from the high detective quantum efficiency and low noise of digital detectors without distorting mammographic features.

The use of T1 digital transmission service (1.544 Mbits/sec signaling speed) is expensive for use in telemammography. An estimate of T1 costs is \$19/month/mile per site and access charges of approximately \$1,000 per month. The use of a successful compression ratio of 24 to 1 enables a DS-O digital service (64K bits/sec) to accomplish the same signaling rate of a DS-1 (equivalent to T1 service) channel.

Digital display technologies are limited, for the near future, to 8/12 bit pixel laser film printers and 2K x 2.5K interactive

high-resolution gray-scale monitors. We have extensive experience with both of these display modalities. Like other components of the digital mammography system, the display modalities face special challenges as a result of the amount of data generated by digitally acquired examinations. The critical effort with the laser film printer is the development of appropriate look-up tables (24-27), so that the digital detector output, which is a 4K x 4K digital array with 63-micron pixel size and 12 bits/pixel of dynamic range, is optimally transferred at 8/bits per pixel to the laser-imaged films. In the case of the gray-scale displays, the problems are more complex (28-34). To be usefully implemented, there are four standard mammographic (screening) views that must be displayed (craniocaudal (CC) and mediolateral oblique (MLO) views of each breast) at a two-monitor workstation; in some cases, at least two diagnostic views (spot compression or magnification) (performed in two different projections (usually 90° apart) will also be viewed, as will both the current and the previous examination. A mammographer using a gray-scale monitor will need rapid displays with easily used interactive commands. In addition, the system must effectively display the 4K x 4K image matrix on a 2K x 2.5K screen. A well-designed display protocol meeting all these needs could become a standard implemented by a digital signal processing (DSP) board or an accelerator board. Such a standard would enable faster throughputs for the mammographer and aid in the establishment of quality control standards for visualizing digital mammography examinations.

1.2 Purpose of the Present Work

The research hypothesis being tested is that a telemammography system can interpret mammography images with an accuracy level sufficient for primary diagnosis utilizing a film digitizer at the transmitting site (with a 50-micron pixel size for spatial resolution and 12 bit pixel range for contrast) and interactive grayscale display monitors (2048 x 2560 x 8/12 bits) at the receiving site.

A successful telemammography system will provide benefits in the following four areas:

- A. PRIMARY DIAGNOSIS. Telemammography offers the ability to provide mammographic consultations to underserved and remote areas. Achieving the image quality required of a telemammography system for primary diagnosis will enable an outreach program to enhance a region's breast screening programs and to improve patient care.
- B. INTEGRATION OF MAMMOGRAPHY GROUP PRACTICE DISTRIBUTED OVER MULTIPLE IMAGING CENTERS. As the awareness regarding the role of mammography in early detection of breast cancer increases, so does the need for accessibility to low cost screening mammography. More and more practices are responding to the rapidly growing utilization of mammography by opening satellites to imaging practices. Telemammography would enable a group with a limited number of expert mammographers to handle multiple off-site practices. Additionally, if

appropriate for the practice, the radiologist could supervise screening mammograms off-site and determine the need for any additional views at the time of the examination instead of having the patient return at a later time. Image quality could also be supervised off-site via telemammography. Another advantage of this system is that, due to efficiencies of scale, mammography costs would be lower and a lower fee for interpretation could be maintained without the need for an on-site radiologist. In part, this would be related to alleviating the need for the physician to travel to and from various satellite screening sites.

- C. OVERREADING OF MAMMOGRAPHY IMAGES. There is increasing emphasis on the interpretive skills of radiologist's reading mammograms as part of the quality assurance process monitored both by the ACR Mammography Accreditation program and by the Food & Drug Administration. Residency programs are offering more time in mammography rotations now compared with only a few years ago; there have been formal standardized training programs for radiology residents and mammographic technologists through the ACR-CDC Cooperative Agreement. Nonetheless, the impact of the accreditation guidelines and the training programs will not be immediate, and there remains a need for expert mammographic interpretation in many practices. With

telemammography, a small number of expert mammographers could provide consultation services or second readings of mammograms for a larger number of general radiologists, and improve the quality of care. Additionally, the data and images for patients in a region could be stored and utilized for the development of a regional mammography database.

- D. IMPROVED CONSULTATION WITH SURGEON AND PCP. Primary care physicians and surgeons could review the mammograms on their patients without the need for "signing out" the original films, thus providing more reliable continuing service and decreasing the risk of loss of films. On a broader scale, the utilization of telemammography at multiple radiology practices in a referral region could provide greatly improved access to a patient's prior examination, regardless of where the patient obtained subsequent mammograms. The importance of such transmission would be multifocal: original films would not need to be mailed, risking their loss, the cost of making copy films could be avoided: and the facility interpreting the current study would have a much more rapid access to the prior exams, thereby, improving the accuracy of diagnosis and diminishing the anxiety of the patient who is waiting for her final results.

1.3 Methods of Approach

Three tasks are required in support of evaluating the research hypothesis.

Task 1. A selected set of analog mammographic films will be collected and digitized using a laser film digitizer set at a 50-micron spot size and a 12-bits dynamic range. An ROC analysis will be conducted on the analog mammographic films and the digitized films displayed on grayscale monitors (2048 x 2560 x 8/12 bits).

Task 2. A digital communication network will be implemented between the Department of Radiology Breast Imaging Center in the Diagnostic Center for Women (primary Care Center Building, UVa) and the off-campus outpatient Virginia Mammography Center (Northridge facility, UVa, 8 miles from the campus). A laser film digitizer (50-micron spot size, Model 150, Lumisys Inc, Sunnyvale, CA) and computer workstation (SUN, SPARC Model 40) will be installed at the Northridge. Transmission of the digitized mammographic films will be over a T-1 carrier (1.544 Mbits/sec signaling speed) to the department's PACS and displayed on 2048 x 2560 x 8/12-bit grayscale monitors. A protocol for end-to-end telemammographic quality control will be implemented.

Task 3 A performance evaluation will be conducted of the teleradiology system using the metrics of response time, throughput, reliability, and clinical acceptance.

We divided the above three tasks into the following aims:

Aim 1. Collection of an adequate retrospective database of

analog mammographic film images and patient data for use in evaluating a telemammography system.

Aim 2. Convert the collected database of analog mammographic films into digital arrays using a laser film digitizer with a 50 micron pixel spot size and 12 bits per pixel of dynamic range.

Aim 3. Conduct an ROC analysis of the retrospective database of the analog mammographic images and the digitized arrays displayed on the 2048 x 2560 x 8/12-bit grayscale monitors.

Aim 4. Implement a digital transmission service between the Virginia Mammography Center at Northridge and the PACS in the University of Virginia Department of Radiology and its workstations including that in Diagnostic Center for Women.

Aim 5. Design, implement, and evaluate an end-to-end quality control program for the telemammography system.

Aim 6. A performance evaluation will be conducted of the telemammography system using the metrics of response time, throughput, reliability, and clinical acceptance.

2. Experimental Methods and Results

2.1 Statement of Work.

The proposed statement of work for the contract was identified by the year and aim as follows. We present these Tasks and Aims, commenting on our current progress at the completion of the first year of the contract (in script font).

YEAR 1

TASK 1: Aim 1

- * Complete collection of 200 normal and 200 biopsy-proven malignant analog mammographic films to form an image database (6 months to complete).
- * Collect pathology and consultation reports for the 400 images in the database.
- * Conduct an image quality control protocol on the image database to insure correct ground truth identification, correct diagnosis, and an adequate optical density range in each image.
- * Conduct a review of the identified Regions of Interest (ROIs) to insure proper identification.

We have completed the collection of 200 normal and 200 abnormal analog mammographic films to form our image data base (see Appendix I for a listing (coded by case number). (Abnormal cases include benign and malignant lesions, with pathology serving as ground truth.) We have completed the collection of patient data and will be adding the patient's age as well as demographic data. We conducted an image quality control protocol on the analog image database to insure correct ground truth identification, correct diagnosis, and the proper optical density range in each image. All cases were reviewed and lesions were analyzed and classified using ACR lexicon. The abnormal cases were also verified for presence of only one lesion. The abnormalities selected reflected a range of

difficulty in lesion perception and analysis.

Normals were selected as normal based on the following: (1) Initial consultation reading was normal; (2) review of images showed no significant abnormality; and (3) follow-up mammogram at least 24 months later showed no interval change. Mammographic findings of intramammary lymph nodes, calcification of fat necrosis, dermal calcifications and vascular calcification are considered pathognomically benign and could be present on "normal" cases.

Parenchymal density for each case was classified on a scale of 1 to 4. (1 = fatty; 2 = scattered fibroglandular tissue; 3 = heterogenously dense; and 4 = extremely dense). The density of normal cases was matched to abnormals. There were an approximately equal number of fatty normals, fatty abnormals, etc.

The image database was initially collected together with an overlay sheet of clear plastic identifying the Regions of Interest (ROIs) to insure proper identification. Our intent was to digitize this RBI and use it for display on the grayscale workstations. We have discontinued this portion of the project as it introduces a bias in the reader response. That is, if only a 1K x 1K ROI is displayed to each reader, a bias is introduced by not displaying the full image.

YEAR 1.

TASK 1: Aim 2

- * Begin digitization of analog mammographic films (requires eight months to complete,

starting in last six months of Year 1 and two months of Year 2).

- * Digitize the 400 analog mammographic images with a 50 micron pixel spot size and 12 bits per pixel of dynamic range.
- * Conduct a review of the digitized images using the grayscale display workstations (2048 x 2560 x 8/12 bits) in the PACS network.
- * Archive the 400 digitized mammographic arrays and the patient data in a relational database (Sybase) on the PACS network.
- * Digitize the 400 mammographic images with a 23-micron spot size film digitizer (DBA, Fairfax, Virginia) and evaluate any significant difference between the 50-micron and 23-micron spot size digital arrays by the following: (a) registering and subtracting the RBI region, multiplying the difference image by 10, and calculating the mean square error; (b) displaying on the grayscale display stations the two digital arrays (50 micron and 23 micron) and inspecting the displayed images to detect any significant differences (each display station has two monitors).

We have completed digitizing 350 of the 400 mammography cases. These have been digitized using a 50 micron spot size and archived

onto 8 millimeter DAC tape. These digital array images have been interactively cropped using a rectangular window in order to minimize the background of the digital image.

We have encountered two problems in accomplishing Task 1, Aim 2 of the first year. First, the software operating on our 16 two-monitor grayscale workstation was modified by EMED (E-Systems, EMED, San Antonio, TX) when changing our PACS from DOS to a UNIX operating system. Laser Film Digitized Images lacked the expected DICOM header block. It took two of our graduate students four months to discover this problem. Through the efforts of our graduate students, we are now able to load laser film digitization mammography films (4K x 4K) into our PACS and display them on the 2K x 2.5K grayscale workstations.

Second, our arrangement with DBA (Fairfax, Virginia) to digitize the 400 mammographic images at a 23-micron spot size (CCD detector) is not currently possible for the following reasons: (1) DBA expects for us to pay \$5,000 a month (plus a maintenance charge of \$800/month) to install their CCD film digitizer (we can not afford to do this); (2) the DBA CCD film digitizer that we had discussed is limited to 8 bits of dynamic range; (3) the use of 50 micron spot size on the laser film digitizer matches the sampling frequency required for analog film-screen mammography images when scatter is considered (scatter limits the radiographic information to a spatial resolution of approximately 7 lines per millimeter); and (4) the radiographic magnification of approximately 2.3 to 2.4 enables a spot size of 50 microns to be equivalent, in the actual

image size, to approximately 45 microns. We are currently conducting a study using 23 m spot size with a set of mammography cases (10 normal and 10 abnormal) to determine a measure of the image quality, using mean-square-values, to determine differences between 50 micron and 23 micron spot sizes.

TASK 1: Aim 3

- * Begin initial ROC curve analysis of mammographic analog films (8 months to complete, final 6 months of Year 1 and two months of Year 2) by six readers.

We have completed the initial ROC analysis of the readers. We have expanded the number of readers from six to eleven. Image grading is conducted with the following gradings.

Masses 1 (definitely not present); 2 (probably not present); 3 (equivocal); 4 (Probably present); 5 (definitely present).

Microcalcifications 1 (definitely not present); 2 (probably not present); 3 (equivocal); 4 (probably present); 5 (definitely present).

Dilated lactiferous ducts 1; 2; 3; 4; 5.

Focal areas of asymmetry or architectural distortion 1; 2; 3; 4; 5.

Diagnosis of image 1 (definitely benign); 2 (probably benign); 3 (equivocal); 4 (probably malignant); 5

(definitely malignant).

Our initial ROC results are detailed in Appendix

For year 2 the following Tasks and Aims are to be accomplished.

YEAR 2

TASK 1: Aim 2

- * Complete digitization of the collection of the analog mammographic films (two months of Year 2, began in Year 1).

TASK 1: Aim 3

- * Complete ROC analysis of mammographic analog films (requires two months of Year 2 to complete task began in the first year).

TASK 1: Aim 3

- * Utilize the collected digitized image data set to perform an ROC curve analysis (requires six months) utilizing the 2048 x 2560 x 8/12 bit grayscale display stations in the University of Virginia PACS by six readers.

TASK 2: Aim 4

- * Implement the T-1 connection between Northridge facility and the University of Virginia PACS (three months of Year 2).
- * Test network for end-to-end fidelity.

TASK 2: Aim 5

- * Design, establish, and test an end-to-end quality control program for validating a telemammography system.
- * Operate the telemammography system to collect data for evaluating the quality control program.

For Years 3 and 4 the following Tasks and Aims are to be accomplished.

YEAR 3

TASK 1: Aim 3

- * Complete the ROC analysis of digitized mammographic images displayed on 2048 x 2560 x 8/12 bit grayscale display stations in the University of Virginia PACS.

TASK 2: Aim 5

- * Implement the end-to-end quality control program for evaluation and analysis.

TASK 3: Aim 6

- * Implement a software data logger program which will record events on the telemammography system.
- * Implement the performance evaluation using the metrics of response time, throughput, reliability, and clinical acceptance.

YEAR 4

TASK 2: Aim 5

- * Evaluate the end-to-end image quality control protocol for the teleradiology system.

TASK 3: Aim 6

- * Evaluate the performance evaluation of the teleradiology system.
- * Continue with utilization of the teleradiology system to increase the statistical power of the analysis.

2.2 Database of Analog Screen Film Mammograms

Appendix IA lists by case number the image database cases together with their ground truth.

2.3 Reader Responses

Appendix IIA shows an example of data collection for reader responses for an individual case in the data file. Appendix IIB illustrates an example of the reader responses for all cases read to date by readers 2 and 6.

2.4 Format for additional clinical and image information to be input into data base (Appendix III)

Additional information as each case to be added to the database including the following: age, family history, history of previous breast surgery. Additional lesion characteristics are the following: size, level of suspicion, characteristics of mass (shape, margins, and density), characteristics of calcification (morphology, number). This information is being verified and will be added to the database in the first quarter of the second year.

Complete demographic, clinical information will be entered into the database during year 2 using Mammographic Clinical History Sheet (Appendix IIIA). Mammograms have been classified based on abnormalities identified using ACR lexicon. The database will be expanded and completed by adding the mammographic findings using the ACR MagView Program (Appendix IIIB).

2.5 ROC Analysis

Appendix IV details the ROC results of the readers.

2.6 Interactive Grayscale Workstation Display Protocols

Acceptable display protocols are critical in using interactive gray-scale monitors. The acceptability of a protocol for displaying mammographic images may be judged in terms of the rapidity with which a user can accomplish tasks. Image processing and management steps impact the throughput rate of a display protocol, as do the demands of mammographers for specific organizations of images on the screen. One possible display protocol for a two-monitor workstation might be defined as follows. Monitor 1 displays a current exam (craniocaudal (CC), left and right breasts; mediolateral oblique (MLO), left and right breasts). Monitor 2 meanwhile displays either previous exams if available (CC- L&R; MLO - L&R) or previous and current left CC; previous and current left MLO; etc. Data from the radiology and the hospital information systems are displayed. Pre-set window and level functions could aid throughput, as could prefetching (acquiring the patients images from the archive file and storing on the workstation prior to the images being interpreted). At UVA, previous examinations archived on the long-term archive file could take up to 8 minutes to retrieve to the disk file at a specific workstation.

Images will be loaded onto digital tape in a display format consistent with the way in which they will be

reviewed in the clinical setting. Mammograms are typically viewed as mirror images, and if a lesion is identified in one breast the two views of that breast are reviewed.

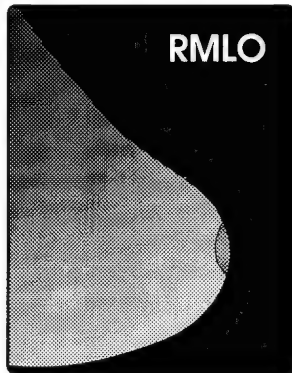
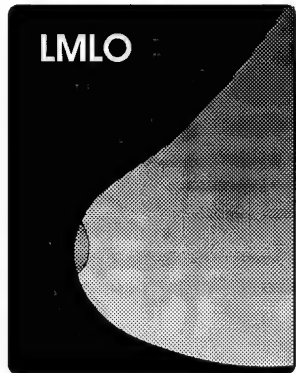
Examinations will be stored on the digital tape in the following sequences:

1. Left mediolateral Oblique (MLO)
Right MLO
2. Left craniocaudal (CC)
Right CC
3. Left MLO and Left CC
4. Right MLO and Right CC

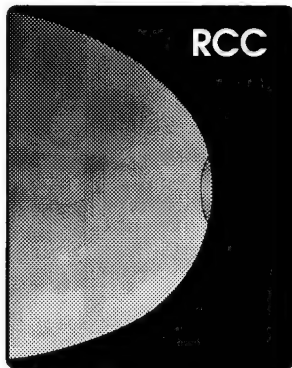
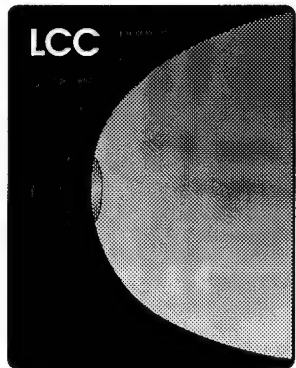
Two significant efforts are required to implement acceptable display protocols for a digital mammography gray-scale workstation; (a) development and evaluation of the protocols; and (b) hardware implementation.

First, we will design several plausible display protocols. Second, we will evaluate the protocols by transferring 40 digitized screen-film mammography cases from the PACS to an optical disk. These cases will be equally divided among masses, microcalcifications, architectural distortions, and focal asymmetries. The optical disks will have the images preloaded for each of the display protocols to avoid biasing the protocol evaluation with the frustration of the mammographer in loading a prescribed sequence. Third, four UVA and MCV

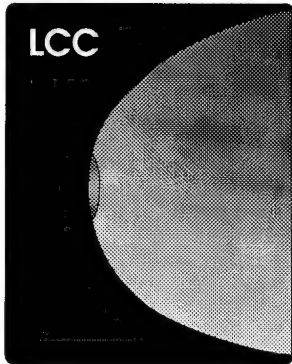
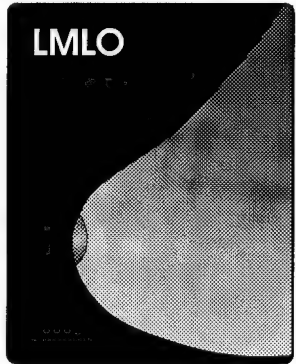
DISPLAY PROTOCOLS



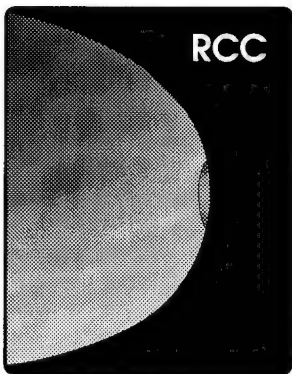
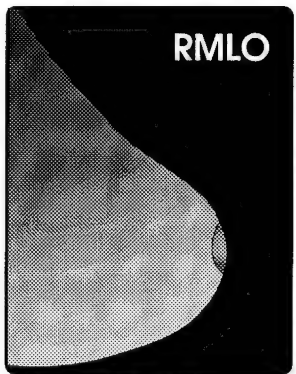
Display A



Display B



Display C



Display D

mammographers will evaluate the lesions using each of the display protocols. A reader rating scale will be used for each case (Example, mass: 1 = definitely acceptable; 2 = probably acceptable; 3 = equivocal; 4 - probably unacceptable; and 4 = definitely unacceptable). The order of each question will be randomized as well as the cases. The reader data will be analyzed for the mean score. The times of initiation and completion of each study will be recorded for calculating the throughput times. A preferred display protocol will be identified on the basis of the mean score and a t-test.

The hardware effort is to implement the best display protocols, as evaluated by the mammography readers, onto a hardware platform. For the two-monitor system, using the UVA system as a testbed, we will incorporate the selected display protocol onto a DSP board or a Hewlett-Packard (HP) accelerator board using toolkits provided by HP. The hardware implementation on the UVA PACS two-monitor systems is not yet approved. HP is just now announcing their new accelerator board; we expect to have it available on-site by February 1996.

We are currently evaluating a set of display protocols.

2.6 Throughput Performance.

Cost-benefit analyses for digital telemammography

lie in the distant future, as they will need to reflect currently nonexistent relationships among costs, availability, efficacy, and quality-of-life features. An opportunity to analyze initial costs, however, lies in the present, created by the availability of the digital mammography environment described in this application. We have devised a cost analysis method in which, for any well-defined system, time can be used to create a relationship between the jobs accomplished per unit of time (the throughput rate) and resources used (costs) to accomplish those jobs. This novel strategy should be applicable to any mammography setting, or for that matter, to any clinical setting.

Table 1 illustrates the starting point for the analysis--a resource allocation table; the "job" in this case is a conventional mammographic examination, defined as beginning with patient registration and ending with the filed report (see table legend). The steps are listed in column 1. The estimated time needed to complete each step (T_i) is given in columns 2 of Table II; T_i is assumed to be normally distributed, therefore 10 observations of each step provide enough sample points for estimating the mean time values. The resources used to accomplish the steps are shown as column headings (refer to table legend), and each resource's points of contribution are indicated in the table by "1." Thus

Table I
Resource Allocation for reading Film Mammography
MCV Mammography Department

Step	Clerk	Tech	Modality	Film Processor	Film Room Personnel	Resident	Radi-ologist	Avg. Time
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	T1
2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	T2
3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	T3
4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	T4
5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	T5
6	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	T6
7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	T7
8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	T8
9	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	T9
10*								T10
11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	T11
12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	T12
13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	T13
14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	T14
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	T15
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	T16
17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	T17

Steps used: 1 = Registration; 2 = Prior Film Retrieval; 3 = Image Acquisition; 4 = Film Processed; 5 = Quality Assurance; 6 = Re-acquisition and Processing; 7 = Films Hung; 8 = Review of Clinical Info.; 9 = Films Read; 10 = Additional views or Studies*; 11 = Write Early Reading; 12 = Report Dictation; 13 = Notify Clinician; 14 = Review Results with Patients; 15 = Comparison with Prior Films; 16 = Dictate Addendum to Report; 17 = Filing of Report.

*Additional Views for Diagnostic Mammogram

1 = Resources Used

2 = Resources Not Used

Table II

Raw data for Reading Film Mammography Bottleneck Analysis
MCV Mammography Department

T1	12	13	11	10	10	10	10	13	15	11
T2*	1.75									
T3	10	13	12	14	11	13	12	15	6	26
T4	4	5	3	6	5	5	5	5	5	4
T5	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
T6				7				8	7	
T7	0.33	0.66	0.17	0.83	0.25	0.83	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.17
T8	0.33	0.17	0.25	0.083	0.33	0.25	0.33	0.17	0.50	.083
T9	0.25	0.58	0.75	0.25	0.42	0.75	0.33	1.00	1.50	0.41
T10*										
T11	0.50	0.83	0.33	0.17	0.083	0.083	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.17
T12	1.42	0.75	0.83	1.08	0.50	1.83	0.83	2.33	1.75	0.83
T13	2.08	1.5								
T14*	0.42	0.50	1.83	5.33	0.67	0.75	1.5	1.25	0.42	0.75
T15	0.58	0.58	0.75	0.92	1.5	2.25				
T16	2.25	0.58	0.66							
T17#	0.46									

*T2 Calculation: 24 cases retrieved in 42 minutes, 42min/24cases = 1.75 min. per case

** Additional Studies: Ultrasound Study; uses tech, radiologist, and modality as resources.

Radiologist time: 1) 30 min. 2) 8 min.

Technologist time: 1) 39 min. 2) 16 min.

***T14 = time required to sign form letters for patients, Direct consultation has not been defined or measured.

Note: Review with Residents: two time trials - 1.83 and 2.00 minutes.

described, a mammographic exam becomes, for our purposes, a system comprised of identifiable resources and steps, and consequently suited to established methods for systems analysis.

One way to characterize the operation of a system is by its throughput rate (measured in jobs per second). Methods we have used previously to analyze PACS operations--bottleneck analysis and Jackson network analysis (35,36)--when applied to mammography will generate the throughput rate for each resource involved in the "job" of interest, and ultimately for the job as a whole. Cost can then be related to the system's throughput rate.

All systems have an operating region which is bounded by upper and lower limits on throughput. To define the upper bound on the throughput, a bottleneck analysis is performed, in which Little's law (37) is used to identify the rate-limiting resource for the case when the whole system is available for one job (eg, for one examination in our model). Little's law states that the mean number of jobs (e) within the system equals the mean throughput rate (λ) multiplied by the mean time in the system (t). Thus, $E = \lambda T$. The mean throughput rate for each resource will increase until one resource is completely utilized (100%); this point of 100% utilization is termed a "bottleneck," ie, the upper bound

beyond which the system's throughput rate cannot increase. To calculate throughputs, one assumes that each resource in turn is the bottleneck. If the film processor in Table 1 is the bottleneck, for example, its throughput is given as $\lambda_{\text{film processor}} = 1/(T_4 + T_6)$. If there are two processors then $\lambda_{\text{film processor}} = 2/(T_4 + T_6)$. The resource with the smallest throughput rate is the true bottleneck. In our example, the bottleneck of the upper bound is the technologist at 0.0371 jobs/second).

The lower bound of the throughput describes the system when more than one demand is placed on it (in our example, the demand for one than one examination). The lower bound throughput is the number of simultaneous demands possible before the next demand is forced to wait for service. Lower-bound values shift depending on the resource being evaluated. for example, we may want to examine the bound placed on our model mammography unit's throughput by the number of clerks (C); in which case, we define T_{clerk} as the time used for the clerk's task(s) and T_{system} as the sum of time used by all other system resources ($T_{\text{tech}} + T_{\text{modality}} + \dots \text{etc}$). We then calculate the lower bound on the mean throughput as $\lambda > C / [T_{\text{clerk}} + C (T_{\text{system}})]$.

Figure demonstrates mean throughput rates (λ) as a function of the number of examinations in our model system, lower-bounded in this case by the number of

clerks. The area between the upper bound (determined by bottleneck values for the resources) and the lower bound (all resources are busy as of the current demand) is the operating region for the system. Once this region has been defined, it becomes possible to validate its predicted upper and lower bounds in a real system, which will follow the predictions if the model has accurately described the steps and resources necessary to the job. If the real setting behaves differently, the model can be corrected by incorporating the differences in steps or resources.

The costs for each resource can be determined from financial records. The UVA Hospital has recently implemented an accounting system capable of generating detailed cost analyses; for purposes of this study, actual costs will be supplemented with imputed costs for noncommercial equipment. One purpose of the throughput/cost analysis is to establish what economists describe as a "production function." This is a mathematical relationship between the mix of input resources, the total volume of production, and the cost/unit of output. In a typical industrial production situation, one observes that cost/unit is relatively high when volume is very low, but declines as volume increases. At some point there are "diseconomies of scale" (Something like "bottlenecks") and cost/unit

begins to increase. We would expect in our analyses to observe a cost function where the cost per job first decreases as throughput expands and then at some point increases.

3. Conclusions

3.1 Implications of Completed Work.

At the end of the first year of activity, we find researches across the country asking if they could obtain the 400 cases of digitized screen film mammography and the patient data. We plan to complete this database by March 1996. This database will be sent to requesting researchers with prior approval of the U.S. Army for the cost of the 8 mm DAC Tape. All patient data has been appended to the digitized screen-film mammography using the DICOM 3.0 Data format standard. We envision that this database will be used by other researchers for the following possible projects.

- a. Developing and evaluating computer aid diagnosis algorithms for digital mammography. ROC data on cases completed to date (Appendix IV) have shown that the case selection

reflects adequate range of subtlety.

- b. Develop and evaluate improved interactive grayscale workstation display protocols.
- c. Utilize the jackknife ROC analysis on a database of proven images and patient data.
- d. Evaluate and correlate the type and subtlety of breast lesions versus reader responses on digital and analog images.
- e. Evaluate image compression ratios for ROC metrics.

Our first year of ROC analysis for 200 normals and 200 abnormals of digitized screen-films has reinforced the need for implementing other methods for evaluating reader responses. ROC analysis is very time consuming, often requiring convincing mammographers to participate in such studies. It is often suggested that qualified mammographers can read 200 to 300 cases per day for ROC studies. The existing database of 200 normals and 200 abnormals will serve as a resource for those researchers engaged in

evaluating reader analysis.

We have just begun our studies on the use of the ratio of throughput/cost as a means of evaluating cost of telemammography. Throughput (jobs/second) is a production measure used in evaluating computer networks. As the throughput increases in a telemammography system, the cost will increase linearly until a bottleneck is reached. Then the throughput can only increase by spending additional resources to alter the bottlenecks.

Studies are badly needed in determining the optimum image compression ratio for use in telemammography systems. Our initial evaluation is suggesting the use of wavelet algorithms at 50 to 1. Such studies require ROC studies to be accepted by the Radiology profession. A 30 to 1 compression ratio means that a single digital channel (DS-0, 64K bits/sec) can be used to transmit digital mammography images at less than a minute. Such a compression ratio will also significantly reduce the amount of storage media for long-term storage.

3.2 Recommended Changes

Upon completion of our first year of studying telemammography systems, we have several recommended changes.

First, the jackknife methodology for

conducting ROC analysis should be the method of choice. This method involves the analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the pseudovalues computed by the Quencville-Tikey version of the jackknife. This experimental design permits the comparison of multiple treatments, defined in our study as analog screen-film cases (treatment 1) and grayscale displayed cases (treatment 2).

Second, the statistical power obtained is significant when we have 200 normals and 200 abnormals and with 10 readers. The cases have been carefully selectd and the 10 readers are qualified mammographers. We have learned that completion of this number of cases by all readers is very difficult to accomplish. The readers are not often available when they are needed. The number of cases (400) creates a management difficulty. It may be that 100 normals and 100 abnormals would be better with the use of 15 readers.

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APPENDIX I

<u>CASE #</u>	<u>PARENCHYMAL</u>	<u>GROUP</u>	<u>FINDINGS</u>	<u>DIAGNOSIS</u>
001	3	NORMAL		
002	2	NORMAL		
003	3	ABN	CA, AD, FAD	M
004	3	ABN	CA	B
005	3	ABN	CA	M
006	4	ABN	CA	B
007	4	ABN	MASS	B
008	3	ABN	CA	B
009	1	NORMAL		
010	2	NORMAL		
011	1	NORMAL		
012	2	ABN	MASS	M
013	1	ABN	AD, MASS	M
014	2	ABN	CA	M
015	3	NORMAL		
016	4	NORMAL		
017	1	ABN	MASS	B
018	2	ABN	CA	M
019	2	ABN	CA	M
020	1	ABN	MASS	M
021	2	NORMAL		
022	4	NORMAL		
023	2	ABN	FAD	B
024	3	ABN	FAD	B
025	2	NORMAL		
026	1	NORMAL		
027	4	ABN	CA	B
028	1	NORMAL		
029	1	ABN	MASS	B
030	1	ABN	MASS	B
031	3	NORMAL		
032	3	ABN	FAD	B
033	1	ABN	CA	B
034	2	NORMAL		
035	4	NORMAL		
036	2	ABN	FAD	B
037	3	ABN	CA	B
038	3	NORMAL		
039	2	NORMAL		
040	4	ABN	CA	B

041	4	ABN	CA	B
042	2	NORMAL		
043	4	NORMAL		
044	2	NORMAL		
045	3	ABN	FAD	M
046	4	NORMAL		
047	3	NORMAL		
048	2	NORMAL		
049	4	NORMAL		
050	2	NORMAL		
051	2	ABN	CA	B
052	3	NORMAL		
053	1	NORMAL		
054	1	NORMAL		
055	1	ABN	MASS	B
056	1	ABN	CA	B
057	1	ABN	MASS	B
058	2	NORMAL		
059	4	NORMAL		
060	1	NORMAL		
061	4	ABN	CA	B
062	2	NORMAL		
063	1	NORMAL		
064	3	NORMAL		
065	1	ABN	MASS	B
066	3	NORMAL		
067	4	NORMAL		
068	3	ABN	CA	M
069	3	ABN	MASS	B
070	3	NORMAL		
071	3	ABN	CA	B
072	3	ABN	CA	M
073	1	NORMAL		
074	2	ABN	CA	M
075	1	NORMAL		
076	4	NORMAL		
077	4	NORMAL		
078	3	ABN	MASS	B
079	2	ABN	MASS	B
080	2	ABN	MASS	M
081	3	ABN	CA	M
082	3	ABN	CA	B
083	1	NORMAL		
084	2	NORMAL		
085	1	NORMAL		

086	3	ABN	MASS	M
087	3	ABN	CA	M
088	1	ABN	CA	B
089	3	ABN	FAD	B
090	3	ABN	MASS	B
091	4	ABN	CA	M
092	3	NORMAL		
093	1	NORMAL		
094	1	ABN	MASS, CA	M
095	1	ABN	MASS	M
096	4	NORMAL		
097	4	NORMAL		
098	1	NORMAL		
099	4	NORMAL		
100	3	ABN	MASS	M
101	3	NORMAL		
102	3	ABN	AD	M
103	4	ABN	CA	M
104	1	ABN	MASS	M
105	3	NORMAL		
106	2	ABN	MASS	B
107	1	NORMAL		
108	2	ABN	AD	M
109	4	ABN	CA	M
110	1	NORMAL		
111	3	ABN	FAD	M
112	2	NORMAL		
113	3	ABN	FAD	M
114	3	ABN	CA	M
115	2	NORMAL		
116	2	NORMAL		
117	1	NORMAL		
118	1	ABN	MASS	B
119	4	NORMAL		
120	1	NORMAL		
121	3	NORMAL		
122	4	NORMAL		
123	4	ABN	CA	B
124	1	ABN	CA	M
125	3	ABN	CA	B
126	1	ABN	FAD	B
127	4	NORMAL		
128	2	ABN	CA	B
129	4	ABN	CA	M
130	1	NORMAL		

131	3	NORMAL		
132	3	ABN	CA	B
133	1	ABN	CA	M
134	1	ABN	CA	B
135	2	NORMAL		
136	3	NORMAL		
137	2	NORMAL		
138	3	ABN	MASS	M
139	2	ABN	FAD	M
140	3	NORMAL		
141	1	NORMAL		
142	3	ABN	MASS	M
143	4	ABN	MASS	M
144	3	ABN	CA	B
145	4	NORMAL		
146	1	ABN	MASS	M
147	1	NORMAL		
148	2	NORMAL		
149	4	NORMAL		
150	3	NORMAL		
151	1	ABN	MASS	B
152	4	NORMAL		
153	1	ABN	MASS	M
154	4	NORMAL		
155	3	NORMAL		
156	2	ABN		B
157	3	NORMAL		
158	4	NORMAL		
159	4	NORMAL		
160	3	ABN		M
161	2	ABN	CA	B
162	2	NORMAL		
163	3	ABN		B
164	3	ABN	AD	M
165	2	NORMAL		
166	1	ABN	FAD	M
167	4	NORMAL		
168	4	ABN		B
169	4	ABN	CA	B
170	1	ABN	MASS	M
171	3	NORMAL		
172	2	NORMAL		
173	3	NORMAL		
174	4	ABN		B
175	4	ABN	MASS	M

176	4	NORMAL		
177	1	NORMAL		
178	3	ABN	FCC	B
179	2	ABN	CA	B
180	4	NORMAL		
181	2	ABN	MASS	B
182	4	NORMAL		
183	2	NORMAL		
184	3	NORMAL		
185	1	NORMAL		
186	1	ABN	CA	B
187	3	ABN	MASS	M
188	3	ABN	MASS	M
189	4	NORMAL		
190	2	NORMAL		
191	3	ABN	CA	B
192	4	ABN	CA	M
193	3	NORMAL		
194	3	ABN		M
195	3	ABN	MASS	M
196	2	ABN	MASS	M
197	1	NORMAL		
198	2	NORMAL		
199	3	NORMAL		
200	3	ABN	MASS, CA	M
201	2	NORMAL		
202	1	ABN		M
203	2	NORMAL		
204	3	NORMAL		
205	2	ABN		M
206	2	ABN		B
207	3	NORMAL		
208	4	ABN	MASS	B
209	3	NORMAL		
210	2	ABN	CA	M
211	1	NORMAL		
212	4	ABN		M
213	4	NORMAL		
214	4	ABN	CA	M
215	1	NORMAL		
216	4	ABN	CA	M
217	2	NORMAL		
218	4	NORMAL		
219	3	ABN	CA	M
220	1	NORMAL		

221	3	NORMAL		
222	3	ABN		M
223	1	NORMAL		
224	1	NORMAL		
225	1	NORMAL		
226	1	NORMAL		
227	3	NORMAL		
228	3	ABN	CA	M
229	1	NORMAL		
230	3	ABN	FAD	B
231	3	ABN	MASS	M
232	4	NORMAL		
233	3	ABN	MASS	M
234	3	ABN	AD	B
235	1	NORMAL		
236	1	NORMAL		
237	4	ABN	CA	M
238	1	ABN	CA	M
239	2	NORMAL		
240	1	NORMAL		
241	2	ABN		M
242	3	NORMAL		
243	1	ABN	MASS	M
244	2	ABN	MASS	M
245	3	NORMAL		
246	4	ABN		B
247	4	ABN	CA	B
248	1	ABN		B
249	2	ABN	CA	M
250	1	ABN	CA	B
251	3	ABN	MASS	M
252	3	NORMAL		
253	2	ABN	MASS	M
254	1	ABN	CA	M
255	4	NORMAL		
256	4	NORMAL		
257	2	ABN	CA	M
258	1	NORMAL		
259	2	ABN	MASS	B
260	4	NORMAL		
261	3	ABN	CA	B
262	2	NORMAL		
263	1	ABN	MASS	M
264	1	ABN	CA	B
265	4	ABN	CA	M

266	2	NORMAL		
267	1	NORMAL		
268	1	ABN	FAD	B
269	2	NORMAL		
270	2	ABN	CA	M
271	3	ABN	CA	M
272	4	NORMAL		
273	3	ABN	CA	M
274	3	NORMAL		
275	2	ABN	CA	M
276	4	ABN	CA	M
277	2	NORMAL		
278	4	NORMAL		
279	3	NORMAL		
280	1	NORMAL		
281	3	NORMAL		
282	3	ABN	CA	B
283	4	ABN	CA	M
284	4	ABN	CA	M
285	3	NORMAL		
286	2	NORMAL		
287	1	ABN	MASS	M
288	4	ABN	CA	M
289	3	NORMAL		
290	1	ABN	MASS	M
291	2	NORMAL		
292	3	NORMAL		
293	3	ABN	CA	M
294	4	NORMAL		
295	3	ABN	CA	B
296	3	ABN	MASS	B
297	2	NORMAL		
298	4	NORMAL		
299	3	ABN	CA	M
300	1	NORMAL		
301	4	ABN	CA	M
302	4	NORMAL		
303	4	NORMAL		
304	3	ABN	CA	M
305	3	ABN	CA	B
306	2	ABN	MASS	B
307	4	NORMAL		
308	4	ABN	FAD	M
309	1	ABN	MASS	M
310	4	NORMAL		

311	4	ABN	FAD	M
312	2	ABN	MASS	M
313	3	NORMAL		
314	3	ABN	CA	M
315	4	NORMAL		
316	2	ABN	MASS	M
317	2	NORMAL		
318	4	NORMAL		
319	3	NORMAL		
320	3	ABN	CA	B
321	4	NORMAL		
322	2	ABN	CA	M
323	4	ABN	CA	M
324	4	ABN	CA	B
325	2	ABN	FAD	B
326	3	NORMAL		
327	2	NORMAL		
328	3	ABN	CA	B
329	2	NORMAL		
330	2	ABN	MASS	B
331	2	NORMAL		
332	1	NORMAL		
333	4	ABN	MASS	M
334	2	ABN	FAD	M
335	1	ABN	MASS	M
336	2	ABN	MASS	M
337	2	ABN	CA	B
338	2	NORMAL		
339	3	NORMAL		
340	2	NORMAL		
341	3	ABN	CA	M
342	3	NORMAL		
343	3	NORMAL		
344	2	NORMAL		
345	2	NORMAL		
346	3	ABN	CA	M
347	2	NORMAL		
348	2	ABN	MASS	B
349	2	NORMAL		
350	2	NORMAL		

KEY

PARENCHYMAL DENSITY:

- 1=FATTY
- 2=SCATTERED FIBROGLANDULAR TISSUE
- 3=HETEROGENEOUSLY DENSE
- 4= EXTREMELY DENSE

GROUP:

NORMAL=NORMAL
ABN = ABNORMAL

FINDINGS:

MASS=MASS
FAD =FOCAL ASYMMETRIC DENSITY
AD =ARCHITECTURAL DISTORTION
CA =CALCIFICATIONS

DIAGNOSIS:

M=MALIGNANT
B=BENIGN

APPENDIX II A

READERS RESPONSES TO CASE 84

<u>MASS</u>	<u>CALCIFICATION</u>	<u>FAD/AD</u>	<u>DIAGNOSIS</u>	<u>READER #</u>
1	5	1	3	6
2	5	1	2	5
2	2	1	1	4
1	5	1	4	3
1	1	2	2	2
1	2	1	2	7
1	5	1	4	10
1	5	1	3	11

KEY TO FINDINGS:

1=DEFINITELY NOT PRESENT

2=PROBABLY NOT PRESENT

3=EQUIVOCAL

4=PROBABLY PRESENT

5=DEFINITELY PRESENT

KEY TO DIAGNOSIS

1=DEFINITELY BENIGN

2=PROBABLY BENIGN

3=EQUIVOCAL

4=PROBABLY MALIGNANT

5=DEFINITELY MALIGNANT

APPENDIX II B

READERS SPECIFIC RESPONSES

READER 6

	TRUE NORMALS (149)	TRUE BENIGN (66)	TRUE MALIGNANT (84)
DEFINITELY BENIGN	010	01	00
PROBABLY BENIGN	121	17	14
EQUIVOCAL	017	41	30
PROBABLY MALIGNANT	001	07	25
DEFINITELY MALIGNANT	000	00	15

READER 2

	TRUE NORMALS (149)	TRUE BENIGN (66)	TRUE MALIGNANT (84)
DEFINITELY BENIGN	28	02	01
PROBABLY BENIGN	62	17	06
EQUIVOCAL	59	37	41
PROBABLY MALIGNANT	00	10	23
DEFINITELY MALIGNANT	00	00	13

APPENDIX III A

CLINICAL HISTORY SHEET

MAMMOGRAPHY CLINICAL HISTORY SHEET

HISTORY NO.: _____ DATE OF SERVICE: _____

NAME: LAST _____ FIRST _____ M.I. _____

ADDRESS: _____ ZIP: _____

SSN: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____

HOME PHONE NUMBER: (____) _____ - _____ WORK PHONE: (____) _____ - _____

=====

IS THIS YOUR FIRST MAMMOGRAM?

Y N

IF NO, WHERE WERE YOUR OLD FILMS DONE? _____

WHEN WAS YOUR LAST MAMMOGRAM? _____

HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR PERIOD STARTED? _____

WHAT IS THE DATE OF YOUR LAST PERIOD? _____

HAVE YOU EVER HAD A HYSTERECTOMY? **Y N**

DID THEY REMOVE YOUR OVARIES? **Y N**

HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU BEEN PREGNANT? _____

HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE? _____

HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN? _____

DO YOU TAKE BIRTH CONTROL PILLS? _____

HAVE YOU EVER HAD CANCER?

Y N

IF YES, WHAT KIND OF CANCER? _____

HAVE ANY OF YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS HAD BREAST CANCER?

MOTHER _____ SISTER _____ AUNT _____ GRANDMOTHER _____ OTHER _____

GIVE AGE AT DIAGNOSIS: _____

DO YOU HAVE BREAST IMPLANTS?

Y N

IF YES, WHAT KIND OF IMPLANTS? _____

DO YOU TAKE HORMONES? **Y N**

WHAT KIND OF HORMONES? ESTROGEN _____ TAMOXIFIN _____

PROGESTERONE _____ OTHER _____

AT WHAT AGE DID YOU BEGIN TAKING HORMONES? _____

HAVE YOU EVER HAD BREAST SURGERY?

Y N

IF YES, WHEN AND WHICH BREAST? _____

WHAT WERE THE RESULTS? _____

HAVE YOU EVER HAD RADIATION THERAPY?

Y N

IF YES, WHICH BREAST AND IN WHAT YEAR? _____

HAVE YOU EVER HAD A BREAST REMOVED?

Y N

IF YES, WHICH BREAST? _____

HAVE YOU FOUND ANY NEW LUMPS IN YOUR BREAST? Y N

IF YES, WHICH BREAST? _____

HOW LONG HAVE YOU HAD THE LUMP? _____

HAS THE LUMP CHANGED? _____

DO YOU HAVE ANY OTHER NEW BREAST PROBLEMS? Y N

IF YES, PLEASE DESCRIBE: _____

WHEN DID THE PROBLEM START? _____

TECH ID: _____

CLINICAL FINDINGS:

SCREENING _____

FOLLOW UP AT SHORT INTERVAL _____

ADDITIONAL VIEWS _____

REVIEW OF OUTSIDE STUDY _____

PRE-RADIATION THERAPY _____

PROBLEMS INDICATED:

PALPABLE ABNORMALITY _____

BLOODY DISCHARGE _____

NON BLOODY DISCHARGE _____

BREAST IMPLANT PROBLEM _____

SKIN THICKENING OR RETRACTION _____

NIPPLE ABNORMALITY _____

PAIN _____ CANCER ELSEWHERE _____

LARGE AXILLARY LYMPH NODES _____

OTHER _____

ANGLE OF OBLIQUITY ON MLO: 30 45 60

BREAST ULTRASOUND: (PLEASE CIRCLE)

RIGHT LEFT BOTH

ADDITIONAL VIEWS: (PLEASE INDICATE WHICH BREAST R OR L)

1) _____ 2) _____

3) _____ 4) _____

PLEASE CIRCLE MACHINE USED:

NELSON CLINIC

STONY POINT

I II III IV I II

VIEW	MAS	KVP	+ OR -	KG	MM
R CC					
L CC					
R MLO					
L MLO					

COMMENTS: _____

APPENDIX III B

MAMMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Finding check-off
sheets

Patient ID: _____

Patient Name: _____

Examination Date: _____

☐ Prior study dates compared: ____/____/____ ____/____/____ ____/____/____

Finding# ____ of ____

☐ Negative exam☐ Mammogram☐ Ultrasound☐ Ductography

Tissue Density

☐ Almost entirely fat☐ Scattered fibroglandular
densities☐ Heterogeneously dense☐ Extremely dense

Recommendation

☐ Normal interval screening
in ____ months or by age ____☐ Any decision to biopsy should be
based on clinical assessment

Initials: _____

☐ Non-Negative Finding☐ Finding correlates to clinical exam finding in ☐ L ☐ R ☐ B breast(s) at _____ (location)☐ Follow-up☐ Follow-up of procedure☐ Lumpectomy☐ Excisional biopsy☐ Mastectomy☐ Needle biopsy☐ Radiation Therapy☐ Follow-up of prior findingin ☐ L ☐ R ☐ B breast(s)at _____
(location).☐ Change☐ No significant changes☐ Increase in size☐ Decrease in size☐ Increase in number of
calcifications☐ Decrease in number of

calcifications

☐ Less defined☐ More defined☐ Completely removed☐ Partially removed

Finding Side:

☐ Left☐ Right☐ Both☐ Multiple similar findings: Approximate number: _____

Mammogram

☐ Not seen on mammogram

Tissue Density (choose one)

☐ Almost entirely fat☐ Scattered fibroglandular
densities☐ Heterogeneously dense☐ Extremely dense

Mass Shape (choose one)

☐ Round☐ Oval☐ Lobular☐ Irregular☐ Architectural distortion☐ Tubular density/solitary
dilated duct☐ Intramammary lymph node☐ Asymmetric breast tissue☐ Focal asymmetric density

Margins (choose one)

☐ Circumscribed☐ Microlobulated☐ Obscured☐ Indistinct☐ Spiculated

Density (choose one)

☐ High density☐ Low density☐ Isodense☐ Fat containing

Calcifications

☐ Skin☐ Vascular☐ Coarse☐ Large rod-like☐ Large round☐ Eggshell or rim☐ Milk of calcium☐ Dystrophic☐ Punctate☐ Amorphous or indistinct☐ Heterogeneous or pleomorphic☐ Fine and/or branching☐ Spherical or lucent-centered☐ Suture

Distribution (choose one)

☐ Grouped or clustered☐ Segmental☐ Regional☐ Linear☐ Diffuse/scattered

Other findings

☐ Nipple retraction☐ Skin thickening☐ Trabecular thickening☐ Skin lesion☐ Axillary adenopathy☐ Skin retraction☐ Architectural distortion☐ Hematoma☐ Post surgical scar

Implant Findings

☐ Asymmetric implant☐ Calcified implant☐ Distorted implant☐ Fibrosed implant☐ Herniated implant☐ Ruptured implant☐ Free silicone☐ Capsular contraction

Ductography

- ☐ Not seen on Ductogram

- ☐ Intraluminal filling defect
- ☐ Duct ectasia
- ☐ Multiple filling defects
- ☐ Abrupt duct termination

- ☐ Extravasation
- ☐ Duct narrowing
- ☐ Cyst fill

Ultrasound

- ☐ Not seen on Ultrasound

Modifiers

- ☐ Anechoic
- ☐ Hypoechoic
- ☐ Hyperechoic
- ☐ Isoechoic
- ☐ Mixed echogenicity
- ☐ Posterior acoustic shadowing
- ☐ Posterior acoustic enhancement

Finding

- ☐ Simple cyst
- ☐ Complex Cyst
- ☐ Intracystic lesion
- ☐ Duct ectasia
- ☐ Solid mass

Size and Location

Size _____ millimeters

Location _____ o'clock

- ☐ Subareolar
- ☐ Central
- ☐ Axillary tail

Depth

- ☐ Anterior
☐ Middle
☐ Posterior

Assessment and Recommendation

Additional Evaluation Needed

- ☐ Cyst aspiration
- ☐ Additional projections
- ☐ Magnification views
- ☐ Spot compression
- ☐ Clinical correlation
- ☐ Ultrasound exam

Benign

- ☐ Normal interval screening in _____ months
- ☐ Cyst aspiration
- ☐ Any decision to biopsy should be based on clinical assessment

Suspicious

- ☐ Biopsy should be considered
- ☐ Needle localization and biopsy
- ☐ Histology using core biopsy

Malignant

- ☐ Biopsy should be considered
- ☐ Needle localization and biopsy
- ☐ Histology using core biopsy
- ☐ Appropriate action should be taken

Probably Benign

- ☐ Short interval follow-up in _____ months

Notes

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV A

READER STATUS REPORT

<u>READER</u>	<u>CASES READ (AS OF 09-30-95)</u>
02	1-299
03	1-299
04	1-299
05	1-350
06	1-300
07	1-300
09	1-250
10	1-200
11	1-200
12	1-100
13	1-100

APPENDIX IV B

ROC RESULTS OF READERS FOR ANALOG IMAGES

APPENDIX IV

B I

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 2, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 59.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	44.	44.	53.	2.	6.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	3.	3.	8.	10.	35.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0403 0.0537 0.4094 0.7047 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.5932 0.7627 0.8983 0.9492 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.3744 B= 0.5371

Z(K)= -0.5376 0.2287 1.6104 1.7480

LOGL= -271.0403

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 5 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.4609 B= 0.6171

Z(K)= -0.5266 0.2289 1.4998 1.9286

LOGL= -264.3502

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0525	0.0197	0.0050	0.0052	0.0045	0.0009
B	0.0197	0.0173	0.0020	0.0011	-0.0052	-0.0117
Z(1)	0.0050	0.0020	0.0116	0.0062	0.0030	0.0021
Z(2)	0.0052	0.0011	0.0062	0.0105	0.0055	0.0047
Z(3)	0.0045	-0.0052	0.0030	0.0055	0.0234	0.0231
Z(4)	0.0009	-0.0117	0.0021	0.0047	0.0231	0.0397

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6523	0.2014	0.2210	0.1284	0.0187
B	0.6523	1.0000	0.1390	0.0823	-0.2592	-0.4476
Z(1)	0.2014	0.1390	1.0000	0.5645	0.1807	0.0962
Z(2)	0.2210	0.0823	0.5645	1.0000	0.3543	0.2323
Z(3)	0.1284	-0.2592	0.1807	0.3543	1.0000	0.7586
Z(4)	0.0187	-0.4476	0.0962	0.2323	0.7586	1.0000

AREA = 0.8931

STD. DEV. (AREA) = 0.0290

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPP	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.4487	(	0.2635	, 0.6460)
0.010	0.5100	(	0.3324	, 0.6855)
0.020	0.5766	(	0.4124	, 0.7283)
0.030	0.6179	(	0.4638	, 0.7551)
0.040	0.6481	(	0.5019	, 0.7751)
0.050	0.6721	(	0.5322	, 0.7911)
0.060	0.6919	(	0.5573	, 0.8046)
0.070	0.7088	(	0.5787	, 0.8163)
0.080	0.7236	(	0.5973	, 0.8266)
0.090	0.7367	(	0.6137	, 0.8359)
0.100	0.7485	(	0.6284	, 0.8443)
0.110	0.7592	(	0.6416	, 0.8520)
0.120	0.7690	(	0.6537	, 0.8591)
0.130	0.7781	(	0.6647	, 0.8656)
0.140	0.7865	(	0.6749	, 0.8718)
0.150	0.7943	(	0.6844	, 0.8775)
0.200	0.8268	(	0.7234	, 0.9015)
0.250	0.8520	(	0.7531	, 0.9200)
0.300	0.8723	(	0.7771	, 0.9348)
0.400	0.9040	(	0.8147	, 0.9568)
0.500	0.9280	(	0.8442	, 0.9719)
0.600	0.9471	(	0.8693	, 0.9826)
0.700	0.9628	(	0.8921	, 0.9901)
0.800	0.9762	(	0.9142	, 0.9952)
0.900	0.9878	(	0.9384	, 0.9985)
0.950	0.9934	(	0.9538	, 0.9995)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPP , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPP , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPP , TPF)
(0.0269, 0.6067)	(0.0102, 0.5118)	(0.0620, 0.6956)
(0.0668, 0.7038)	(0.0360, 0.6369)	(0.1151, 0.7644)
(0.4095, 0.9065)	(0.3338, 0.8841)	(0.4887, 0.9256)
(0.7008, 0.9629)	(0.6238, 0.9511)	(0.7696, 0.9723)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 2, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 82.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	127.	14.	5.	0.	3.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	12.	6.	4.	11.	49.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPP: 0.0000 0.0201 0.0201 0.0537 0.1477 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.5976 0.7317 0.7805 0.8537 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.8080 B= 0.6820

Z(K)= 1.0466 1.6104 1.9514 2.0514

LOGL= -191.9226

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.8169 B= 0.6938

Z(K)= 1.0526 1.5531 1.8560 2.2459

LOGL= -184.4330

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.1216	0.0618	0.0150	0.0032	-0.0095	-0.0326
B	0.0618	0.0410	0.0038	-0.0066	-0.0169	-0.0348
Z(1)	0.0150	0.0038	0.0159	0.0128	0.0112	0.0092
Z(2)	0.0032	-0.0066	0.0128	0.0233	0.0235	0.0254
Z(3)	-0.0095	-0.0169	0.0112	0.0235	0.0350	0.0406
Z(4)	-0.0326	-0.0348	0.0092	0.0254	0.0406	0.0667

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.8756	0.3411	0.0600	-0.1452	-0.3622
B	0.8756	1.0000	0.1502	-0.2124	-0.4452	-0.6656
Z(1)	0.3411	0.1502	1.0000	0.6645	0.4752	0.2833
Z(2)	0.0600	-0.2124	0.6645	1.0000	0.8240	0.6448
Z(3)	-0.1452	-0.4452	0.4752	0.8240	1.0000	0.8409
Z(4)	-0.3622	-0.6656	0.2833	0.6448	0.8409	1.0000

AREA = 0.9323

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0231

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.5118	(0.3057 , 0.7147)
0.010	0.5803	(0.3971 , 0.7473)
0.020	0.6524	(0.4987 , 0.7843)
0.030	0.6956	(0.5595 , 0.8089)
0.040	0.7264	(0.6018 , 0.8279)
0.050	0.7503	(0.6334 , 0.8438)
0.060	0.7697	(0.6581 , 0.8574)
0.070	0.7861	(0.6781 , 0.8693)
0.080	0.8001	(0.6947 , 0.8799)
0.090	0.8123	(0.7088 , 0.8894)
0.100	0.8232	(0.7209 , 0.8979)
0.110	0.8329	(0.7315 , 0.9056)
0.120	0.8417	(0.7409 , 0.9126)
0.130	0.8498	(0.7493 , 0.9190)
0.140	0.8571	(0.7569 , 0.9248)
0.150	0.8639	(0.7638 , 0.9302)
0.200	0.8912	(0.7911 , 0.9511)
0.250	0.9114	(0.8111 , 0.9654)
0.300	0.9269	(0.8269 , 0.9753)

0.400	0.9496	(	0.8517	,	0.9874)
0.500	0.9654	(	0.8715	,	0.9938)
0.600	0.9768	(	0.8887	,	0.9972)
0.700	0.9854	(	0.9047	,	0.9989)
0.800	0.9918	(	0.9210	,	0.9997)
0.900	0.9966	(	0.9395	,	0.9999)
0.950	0.9985	(	0.9519	,	1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0124, 0.6021)	(0.0030, 0.4632)	(0.0410, 0.7291)
(0.0317, 0.7017)	(0.0131, 0.6083)	(0.0682, 0.7834)
(0.0602, 0.7702)	(0.0320, 0.7026)	(0.1049, 0.8282)
(0.1463, 0.8614)	(0.0968, 0.8199)	(0.2103, 0.8958)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 2, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 27.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	93.	27.	10.	10.	9.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	6.	0.	2.	8.	11.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0604 0.1275 0.1946 0.3758 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4074 0.7037 0.7778 0.7778 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.3079 B= 0.8539

Z(K)= 0.3160 0.8608 1.1383 1.5517

LOGL= -209.1670

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 5 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.1742 B= 0.8234

Z(K)= 0.3269 0.8058 1.0795 1.6264

LOGL= -208.0945

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A 0.1161 0.0609 0.0099 0.0079 0.0057 -0.0022

B	0.0609	0.0596	0.0035	-0.0003	-0.0037	-0.0152
Z(1)	0.0099	0.0035	0.0109	0.0082	0.0071	0.0053
Z(2)	0.0079	-0.0003	0.0082	0.0129	0.0114	0.0095
Z(3)	0.0057	-0.0037	0.0071	0.0114	0.0155	0.0134
Z(4)	-0.0022	-0.0152	0.0053	0.0095	0.0134	0.0283

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.7313	0.2783	0.2036	0.1354	-0.0388
B	0.7313	1.0000	0.1356	-0.0097	-0.1210	-0.3698
Z(1)	0.2783	0.1356	1.0000	0.6919	0.5454	0.3029
Z(2)	0.2036	-0.0097	0.6919	1.0000	0.8055	0.4983
Z(3)	0.1354	-0.1210	0.5454	0.8055	1.0000	0.6430
Z(4)	-0.0388	-0.3698	0.3029	0.4983	0.6430	1.0000

AREA = 0.8177

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0524

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.1718	(0.0344 , 0.4705)
0.010	0.2291	(0.0648 , 0.5128)
0.020	0.3025	(0.1171 , 0.5617)
0.030	0.3539	(0.1613 , 0.5946)
0.040	0.3945	(0.1999 , 0.6205)
0.050	0.4284	(0.2341 , 0.6422)
0.060	0.4577	(0.2647 , 0.6614)
0.070	0.4836	(0.2924 , 0.6786)
0.080	0.5068	(0.3176 , 0.6944)
0.090	0.5279	(0.3407 , 0.7091)
0.100	0.5473	(0.3618 , 0.7228)
0.110	0.5652	(0.3813 , 0.7357)
0.120	0.5819	(0.3994 , 0.7480)
0.130	0.5974	(0.4162 , 0.7596)
0.140	0.6120	(0.4318 , 0.7707)
0.150	0.6258	(0.4464 , 0.7812)
0.200	0.6849	(0.5071 , 0.8276)
0.250	0.7321	(0.5534 , 0.8652)
0.300	0.7712	(0.5905 , 0.8955)
0.400	0.8330	(0.6483 , 0.9396)
0.500	0.8798	(0.6937 , 0.9673)
0.600	0.9166	(0.7329 , 0.9840)
0.700	0.9458	(0.7695 , 0.9933)
0.800	0.9691	(0.8068 , 0.9979)
0.900	0.9871	(0.8502 , 0.9997)
0.950	0.9943	(0.8798 , 0.9999)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0519, 0.4345)	(0.0252, 0.3313)	(0.0974, 0.5424)

(0.1402, 0.6123)	(0.0929, 0.5337)	(0.2016, 0.6865)
(0.2102, 0.6952)	(0.1519, 0.6284)	(0.2798, 0.7561)
(0.3719, 0.8173)	(0.2974, 0.7692)	(0.4515, 0.8586)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 2, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 150.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	28.	62.	59.	0.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	3.	23.	78.	33.	13.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.3960 0.8121 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.0867 0.3067 0.8267 0.9800 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.2603 B= 0.8325

Z(K)= -0.8855 0.2634 2.6112 2.7112

LOGL= -397.9249

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 7 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.2232 B= 0.6858

Z(K)= -0.9217 0.3090 2.5500 3.7878

LOGL= -345.4767

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0189	0.0045	0.0052	0.0060	0.0056	-0.0005
B	0.0045	0.0099	0.0027	-0.0001	-0.0269	-0.0459
Z(1)	0.0052	0.0027	0.0140	0.0051	-0.0023	-0.0073
Z(2)	0.0060	-0.0001	0.0051	0.0103	0.0087	0.0091
Z(3)	0.0056	-0.0269	-0.0023	0.0087	0.1115	0.1582
Z(4)	-0.0005	-0.0459	-0.0073	0.0091	0.1582	0.2801

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.3270	0.3178	0.4283	0.1216	-0.0072
B	0.3270	1.0000	0.2319	-0.0120	-0.8074	-0.8706
Z(1)	0.3178	0.2319	1.0000	0.4245	-0.0585	-0.1170
Z(2)	0.4283	-0.0120	0.4245	1.0000	0.2583	0.1695
Z(3)	0.1216	-0.8074	-0.0585	0.2583	1.0000	0.8953
Z(4)	-0.0072	-0.8706	-0.1170	0.1695	0.8953	1.0000

AREA = 0.8435

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0258

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED

FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPP	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.2934	(	0.1514	, 0.4775)
0.010	0.3548	(	0.2065	, 0.5294)
0.020	0.4264	(	0.2779	, 0.5864)
0.030	0.4734	(	0.3282	, 0.6222)
0.040	0.5089	(	0.3680	, 0.6488)
0.050	0.5379	(	0.4012	, 0.6702)
0.060	0.5623	(	0.4298	, 0.6881)
0.070	0.5836	(	0.4550	, 0.7037)
0.080	0.6024	(	0.4776	, 0.7174)
0.090	0.6193	(	0.4981	, 0.7297)
0.100	0.6347	(	0.5169	, 0.7409)
0.110	0.6488	(	0.5341	, 0.7512)
0.120	0.6618	(	0.5502	, 0.7608)
0.130	0.6739	(	0.5651	, 0.7696)
0.140	0.6852	(	0.5791	, 0.7779)
0.150	0.6958	(	0.5922	, 0.7857)
0.200	0.7409	(	0.6482	, 0.8191)
0.250	0.7766	(	0.6924	, 0.8460)
0.300	0.8062	(	0.7287	, 0.8684)
0.400	0.8531	(	0.7859	, 0.9045)
0.500	0.8894	(	0.8299	, 0.9322)
0.600	0.9187	(	0.8659	, 0.9541)
0.700	0.9432	(	0.8970	, 0.9713)
0.800	0.9641	(	0.9253	, 0.9846)
0.900	0.9822	(	0.9534	, 0.9942)
0.950	0.9906	(	0.9692	, 0.9977)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPP , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPP , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPP , TPF)
(0.0001, 0.0847)	(0.0000, 0.0185)	(0.0030, 0.2537)
(0.0054, 0.2996)	(0.0007, 0.1650)	(0.0290, 0.4695)
(0.3787, 0.8441)	(0.3059, 0.8093)	(0.4560, 0.8744)
(0.8217, 0.9682)	(0.7548, 0.9551)	(0.8757, 0.9780)

APPENDIX IV

B II

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 3, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 59.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	100.	41.	1.	6.	1.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	6.	6.	3.	10.	34.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0067 0.0470 0.0537 0.3289 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.5763 0.7458 0.7966 0.8983 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.5514 B= 0.5243

Z(K)= 0.4426 1.6104 1.6752 2.4728

LOGL= -197.8084

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.5534 B= 0.5279

Z(K)= 0.4474 1.5513 1.7104 2.5634

LOGL= -196.4182

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0741	0.0289	0.0066	0.0035	0.0017	-0.0209
B	0.0289	0.0197	0.0019	-0.0042	-0.0064	-0.0298
Z(1)	0.0066	0.0019	0.0113	0.0065	0.0060	0.0035
Z(2)	0.0035	-0.0042	0.0065	0.0246	0.0240	0.0263
Z(3)	0.0017	-0.0064	0.0060	0.0240	0.0296	0.0336
Z(4)	-0.0209	-0.0298	0.0035	0.0263	0.0336	0.1096

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.7573	0.2287	0.0831	0.0367	-0.2316
B	0.7573	1.0000	0.1262	-0.1906	-0.2655	-0.6429
Z(1)	0.2287	0.1262	1.0000	0.3888	0.3294	0.0989
Z(2)	0.0831	-0.1906	0.3888	1.0000	0.8887	0.5059
Z(3)	0.0367	-0.2655	0.3294	0.8887	1.0000	0.5900
Z(4)	-0.2316	-0.6429	0.0989	0.5059	0.5900	1.0000

AREA = 0.9152

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0292

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPP	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.5767	(	0.3939	, 0.7440)
0.010	0.6274	(	0.4620	, 0.7721)
0.020	0.6805	(	0.5340	, 0.8031)
0.030	0.7124	(	0.5769	, 0.8229)
0.040	0.7353	(	0.6072	, 0.8379)
0.050	0.7533	(	0.6305	, 0.8500)
0.060	0.7681	(	0.6492	, 0.8603)
0.070	0.7806	(	0.6649	, 0.8692)
0.080	0.7915	(	0.6782	, 0.8770)
0.090	0.8011	(	0.6898	, 0.8841)
0.100	0.8097	(	0.7001	, 0.8905)
0.110	0.8175	(	0.7092	, 0.8963)
0.120	0.8246	(	0.7175	, 0.9016)
0.130	0.8312	(	0.7250	, 0.9065)
0.140	0.8372	(	0.7319	, 0.9111)
0.150	0.8429	(	0.7383	, 0.9153)
0.200	0.8663	(	0.7643	, 0.9329)
0.250	0.8844	(	0.7841	, 0.9462)
0.300	0.8992	(	0.8001	, 0.9565)
0.400	0.9222	(	0.8256	, 0.9715)
0.500	0.9398	(	0.8461	, 0.9816)
0.600	0.9542	(	0.8641	, 0.9885)
0.700	0.9664	(	0.8811	, 0.9934)
0.800	0.9771	(	0.8985	, 0.9968)
0.900	0.9871	(	0.9188	, 0.9989)
0.950	0.9923	(	0.9329	, 0.9996)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPP , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPP , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPP , TPF)
(0.0052, 0.5793)	(0.0007, 0.4434)	(0.0278, 0.7063)
(0.0436, 0.7423)	(0.0203, 0.6817)	(0.0848, 0.7963)
(0.0604, 0.7687)	(0.0315, 0.7164)	(0.1068, 0.8151)
(0.3273, 0.9061)	(0.2559, 0.8863)	(0.4056, 0.9233)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 3, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 82.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	135.	10.	0.	0.	4.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	29.	1.	1.	5.	46.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPP: 0.0000 0.0268 0.0268 0.0268 0.0940 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.5610 0.6220 0.6341 0.6463 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.7642 B= 0.2756

Z(K)= 1.3170 1.7297 1.8297 1.9297

LOGL= -142.8031

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.7916 B= 0.3089

Z(K)= 1.3225 1.7410 1.7930 2.0498

LOGL= -140.5911

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0733	0.0328	0.0093	-0.0032	-0.0052	-0.0172
B	0.0328	0.0204	0.0023	-0.0066	-0.0080	-0.0164
Z(1)	0.0093	0.0023	0.0204	0.0171	0.0168	0.0150
Z(2)	-0.0032	-0.0066	0.0171	0.0314	0.0315	0.0327
Z(3)	-0.0052	-0.0080	0.0168	0.0315	0.0340	0.0357
Z(4)	-0.0172	-0.0164	0.0150	0.0327	0.0357	0.0536

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.8490	0.2413	-0.0675	-0.1051	-0.2742
B	0.8490	1.0000	0.1123	-0.2591	-0.3030	-0.4970
Z(1)	0.2413	0.1123	1.0000	0.6764	0.6365	0.4546
Z(2)	-0.0675	-0.2591	0.6764	1.0000	0.9640	0.7976
Z(3)	-0.1051	-0.3030	0.6365	0.9640	1.0000	0.8360
Z(4)	-0.2742	-0.4970	0.4546	0.7976	0.8360	1.0000

AREA = 0.7753

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0699

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPP	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.4983	(0.3469 , 0.6499)
0.010	0.5290	(0.3929 , 0.6618)
0.020	0.5624	(0.4405 , 0.6785)
0.030	0.5833	(0.4681 , 0.6918)
0.040	0.5989	(0.4870 , 0.7032)
0.050	0.6115	(0.5011 , 0.7136)
0.060	0.6222	(0.5121 , 0.7231)
0.070	0.6314	(0.5210 , 0.7319)
0.080	0.6396	(0.5284 , 0.7401)
0.090	0.6470	(0.5347 , 0.7478)
0.100	0.6538	(0.5400 , 0.7551)
0.110	0.6601	(0.5447 , 0.7620)
0.120	0.6659	(0.5489 , 0.7686)
0.130	0.6713	(0.5526 , 0.7749)
0.140	0.6765	(0.5559 , 0.7808)
0.150	0.6813	(0.5589 , 0.7865)
0.200	0.7025	(0.5707 , 0.8119)
0.250	0.7202	(0.5791 , 0.8332)
0.300	0.7356	(0.5856 , 0.8516)

0.400	0.7622	(	0.5954	,	0.8821)
0.500	0.7857	(	0.6029	,	0.9070)
0.600	0.8078	(	0.6094	,	0.9281)
0.700	0.8298	(	0.6155	,	0.9466)
0.800	0.8535	(	0.6219	,	0.9635)
0.900	0.8825	(	0.6298	,	0.9795)
0.950	0.9032	(	0.6357	,	0.9879)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0202, 0.5629)	(0.0062, 0.5073)	(0.0552, 0.6173)
(0.0365, 0.5939)	(0.0156, 0.5501)	(0.0761, 0.6366)
(0.0408, 0.6001)	(0.0184, 0.5582)	(0.0817, 0.6410)
(0.0930, 0.6491)	(0.0545, 0.6165)	(0.1487, 0.6807)

1 R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 3, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES
WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 27.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	100.	14.	0.	21.	14.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	11.	1.	0.	11.	4.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0940 0.2349 0.3289 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.1481 0.5556 0.5926 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.0544 B= 1.5447

Z(K)= 0.4426 0.7225 1.3170

LOGL= -180.4581

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.9177 B= 1.3982

Z(K)= 0.4487 0.6788 1.3417

LOGL= -179.8747

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A 0.1578 0.1213 0.0189 0.0149 -0.0004

B	0.1213	0.1589	0.0070	0.0008	-0.0213
Z(1)	0.0189	0.0070	0.0113	0.0099	0.0069
Z(2)	0.0149	0.0008	0.0099	0.0119	0.0092
Z(3)	-0.0004	-0.0213	0.0069	0.0092	0.0207

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.7660	0.4469	0.3448	-0.0065
B	0.7660	1.0000	0.1651	0.0182	-0.3724
Z(1)	0.4469	0.1651	1.0000	0.8521	0.4504
Z(2)	0.3448	0.0182	0.8521	1.0000	0.5831
Z(3)	-0.0065	-0.3724	0.4504	0.5831	1.0000

AREA = 0.7033

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0578

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.0036	(0.0000 , 0.1186)
0.010	0.0098	(0.0001 , 0.1550)
0.020	0.0253	(0.0010 , 0.2037)
0.030	0.0434	(0.0033 , 0.2402)
0.040	0.0629	(0.0071 , 0.2707)
0.050	0.0834	(0.0127 , 0.2978)
0.060	0.1044	(0.0201 , 0.3225)
0.070	0.1259	(0.0290 , 0.3456)
0.080	0.1475	(0.0395 , 0.3675)
0.090	0.1692	(0.0514 , 0.3885)
0.100	0.1909	(0.0645 , 0.4089)
0.110	0.2126	(0.0785 , 0.4287)
0.120	0.2341	(0.0933 , 0.4482)
0.130	0.2555	(0.1088 , 0.4673)
0.140	0.2766	(0.1248 , 0.4863)
0.150	0.2975	(0.1410 , 0.5051)
0.200	0.3979	(0.2227 , 0.5969)
0.250	0.4900	(0.2980 , 0.6845)
0.300	0.5734	(0.3635 , 0.7640)
0.400	0.7136	(0.4698 , 0.8857)
0.500	0.8206	(0.5554 , 0.9551)
0.600	0.8982	(0.6304 , 0.9864)
0.700	0.9506	(0.7009 , 0.9972)
0.800	0.9819	(0.7716 , 0.9997)
0.900	0.9966	(0.8498 , 1.0000)
0.950	0.9994	(0.8981 , 1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0898, 0.1689)	(0.0522, 0.0881)	(0.1446, 0.2863)
(0.2486, 0.4875)	(0.1860, 0.3705)	(0.3210, 0.6056)
(0.3268, 0.6142)	(0.2554, 0.4994)	(0.4051, 0.7197)

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 3, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 150.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	93.	42.	9.	5.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	24.	42.	37.	27.	20.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0336 0.0940 0.3758 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.1333 0.3133 0.5600 0.8400 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.2702 B= 0.8959

Z(K)= 0.3160 1.3170 1.8313 2.7112

LOGL= -378.3870

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 5 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.2787 B= 0.8858

Z(K)= 0.3172 1.2914 1.9619 2.7109

LOGL= -376.3607

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0312	0.0155	0.0106	0.0052	-0.0025	-0.0137
B	0.0155	0.0171	0.0034	-0.0060	-0.0167	-0.0309
Z(1)	0.0106	0.0034	0.0109	0.0067	0.0044	0.0016
Z(2)	0.0052	-0.0060	0.0067	0.0165	0.0189	0.0234
Z(3)	-0.0025	-0.0167	0.0044	0.0189	0.0361	0.0480
Z(4)	-0.0137	-0.0309	0.0016	0.0234	0.0480	0.0866

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6727	0.5739	0.2270	-0.0744	-0.2638
B	0.6727	1.0000	0.2506	-0.3583	-0.6697	-0.8032
Z(1)	0.5739	0.2506	1.0000	0.4988	0.2195	0.0519
Z(2)	0.2270	-0.3583	0.4988	1.0000	0.7734	0.6186
Z(3)	-0.0744	-0.6697	0.2195	0.7734	1.0000	0.8585
Z(4)	-0.2638	-0.8032	0.0519	0.6186	0.8585	1.0000

AREA = 0.8308

STD. DEV. (AREA) = 0.0256

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPP	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.1578	(	0.0665	, 0.3070)
0.010	0.2170	(	0.1098	, 0.3680)
0.020	0.2943	(	0.1759	, 0.4400)
0.030	0.3491	(	0.2280	, 0.4880)
0.040	0.3926	(	0.2717	, 0.5251)
0.050	0.4291	(	0.3095	, 0.5556)
0.060	0.4606	(	0.3431	, 0.5818)
0.070	0.4885	(	0.3731	, 0.6048)
0.080	0.5135	(	0.4004	, 0.6255)
0.090	0.5362	(	0.4253	, 0.6443)
0.100	0.5570	(	0.4482	, 0.6616)
0.110	0.5761	(	0.4694	, 0.6775)
0.120	0.5940	(	0.4891	, 0.6924)
0.130	0.6106	(	0.5075	, 0.7064)
0.140	0.6261	(	0.5247	, 0.7195)
0.150	0.6408	(	0.5408	, 0.7319)
0.200	0.7031	(	0.6090	, 0.7852)
0.250	0.7522	(	0.6622	, 0.8275)
0.300	0.7923	(	0.7055	, 0.8619)
0.400	0.8542	(	0.7729	, 0.9132)
0.500	0.8995	(	0.8245	, 0.9479)
0.600	0.9335	(	0.8665	, 0.9710)
0.700	0.9593	(	0.9024	, 0.9858)
0.800	0.9785	(	0.9342	, 0.9945)
0.900	0.9921	(	0.9638	, 0.9988)
0.950	0.9969	(	0.9790	, 0.9997)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPP , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPP , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPP , TPF)
(0.0034, 0.1308)	(0.0005, 0.0512)	(0.0164, 0.2704)
(0.0249, 0.3230)	(0.0098, 0.2150)	(0.0560, 0.4486)
(0.0983, 0.5536)	(0.0613, 0.4647)	(0.1493, 0.6398)
(0.3755, 0.8408)	(0.3010, 0.7929)	(0.4551, 0.8807)

APPENDIX IV

B III

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 4, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 59.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	38.	61.	40.	8.	2.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	2.	3.	16.	6.	32.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0134 0.0671 0.3356 0.7450 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.5424 0.6441 0.9153 0.9661 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.4749 B= 0.6394

Z(K)= -0.6584 0.4241 1.4979 2.2142

LOGL= -263.4115

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.4939 B= 0.6633

Z(K)= -0.6526 0.4028 1.5744 2.1027

LOGL= -262.5013

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0536	0.0202	0.0051	0.0058	0.0046	-0.0010
B	0.0202	0.0175	0.0020	0.0010	-0.0061	-0.0151
Z(1)	0.0051	0.0020	0.0122	0.0052	0.0026	0.0015
Z(2)	0.0058	0.0010	0.0052	0.0108	0.0064	0.0055
Z(3)	0.0046	-0.0061	0.0026	0.0064	0.0251	0.0257
Z(4)	-0.0010	-0.0151	0.0015	0.0055	0.0257	0.0492

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6613	0.1977	0.2416	0.1252	-0.0192
B	0.6613	1.0000	0.1374	0.0691	-0.2914	-0.5166
Z(1)	0.1977	0.1374	1.0000	0.4489	0.1491	0.0602
Z(2)	0.2416	0.0691	0.4489	1.0000	0.3873	0.2376
Z(3)	0.1252	-0.2914	0.1491	0.3873	1.0000	0.7321
Z(4)	-0.0192	-0.5166	0.0602	0.2376	0.7321	1.0000

AREA = 0.8934

STD. DEV. (AREA) = 0.0282

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPP	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)	
0.005	0.4149	(0.2371 , 0.6125)	
0.010	0.4803	(0.3068 , 0.6577)	
0.020	0.5523	(0.3895 , 0.7066)	
0.030	0.5972	(0.4434 , 0.7371)	
0.040	0.6302	(0.4837 , 0.7598)	
0.050	0.6564	(0.5159 , 0.7780)	
0.060	0.6781	(0.5426 , 0.7933)	
0.070	0.6967	(0.5654 , 0.8065)	
0.080	0.7129	(0.5853 , 0.8181)	
0.090	0.7272	(0.6029 , 0.8284)	
0.100	0.7401	(0.6187 , 0.8378)	
0.110	0.7518	(0.6329 , 0.8464)	
0.120	0.7625	(0.6459 , 0.8542)	
0.130	0.7724	(0.6578 , 0.8615)	
0.140	0.7815	(0.6688 , 0.8683)	
0.150	0.7900	(0.6789 , 0.8746)	
0.200	0.8253	(0.7210 , 0.9007)	
0.250	0.8524	(0.7531 , 0.9206)	
0.300	0.8742	(0.7789 , 0.9363)	
0.400	0.9076	(0.8194 , 0.9590)	
0.500	0.9324	(0.8509 , 0.9743)	
0.600	0.9517	(0.8774 , 0.9847)	
0.700	0.9672	(0.9012 , 0.9917)	
0.800	0.9799	(0.9240 , 0.9962)	
0.900	0.9905	(0.9480 , 0.9989)	
0.950	0.9951	(0.9627 , 0.9996)	

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPP , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPP , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPP , TPF)
(0.0177, 0.5395)	(0.0056, 0.4250)	(0.0477, 0.6509)
(0.0577, 0.6735)	(0.0297, 0.5962)	(0.1032, 0.7440)
(0.3436, 0.8900)	(0.2720, 0.8624)	(0.4213, 0.9134)
(0.7430, 0.9730)	(0.6685, 0.9627)	(0.8077, 0.9808)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 4, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 82.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	34.	89.	21.	2.	3.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	3.	27.	12.	7.	33.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPP: 0.0000 0.0201 0.0336 0.1745 0.7718 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4024 0.4878 0.6341 0.9634 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.1938 B= 0.7160

Z(K)= -0.7446 0.9365 1.8313 2.0514

LOGL= -270.8926

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.1283 B= 0.7053

Z(K)= -0.7614 0.9868 1.6973 1.9788

LOGL= -269.4543

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0311	0.0109	0.0060	0.0065	0.0040	0.0022
B	0.0109	0.0120	0.0028	-0.0015	-0.0078	-0.0114
Z(1)	0.0060	0.0028	0.0129	0.0037	0.0019	0.0011
Z(2)	0.0065	-0.0015	0.0037	0.0140	0.0125	0.0125
Z(3)	0.0040	-0.0078	0.0019	0.0125	0.0273	0.0283
Z(4)	0.0022	-0.0114	0.0011	0.0125	0.0283	0.0381

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.5610	0.3014	0.3090	0.1366	0.0635
B	0.5610	1.0000	0.2234	-0.1165	-0.4327	-0.5335
Z(1)	0.3014	0.2234	1.0000	0.2754	0.1009	0.0480
Z(2)	0.3090	-0.1165	0.2754	1.0000	0.6388	0.5420
Z(3)	0.1366	-0.4327	0.1009	0.6388	1.0000	0.8771
Z(4)	0.0635	-0.5335	0.0480	0.5420	0.8771	1.0000

AREA = 0.8217

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0323

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.2455	(0.1253 , 0.4095)
0.010	0.3040	(0.1756 , 0.4627)
0.020	0.3743	(0.2422 , 0.5231)
0.030	0.4213	(0.2898 , 0.5623)
0.040	0.4575	(0.3277 , 0.5920)
0.050	0.4872	(0.3595 , 0.6162)
0.060	0.5125	(0.3869 , 0.6369)
0.070	0.5347	(0.4112 , 0.6550)
0.080	0.5545	(0.4330 , 0.6711)
0.090	0.5724	(0.4527 , 0.6857)
0.100	0.5887	(0.4708 , 0.6991)
0.110	0.6037	(0.4875 , 0.7114)
0.120	0.6177	(0.5030 , 0.7229)
0.130	0.6307	(0.5174 , 0.7336)
0.140	0.6429	(0.5310 , 0.7437)
0.150	0.6544	(0.5437 , 0.7532)
0.200	0.7036	(0.5981 , 0.7942)
0.250	0.7430	(0.6415 , 0.8271)
0.300	0.7760	(0.6777 , 0.8545)

0.400	0.8289	(	0.7362	,	0.8976)
0.500	0.8704	(	0.7831	,	0.9297)
0.600	0.9043	(	0.8233	,	0.9540)
0.700	0.9329	(	0.8596	,	0.9724)
0.800	0.9574	(	0.8944	,	0.9859)
0.900	0.9789	(	0.9309	,	0.9951)
0.950	0.9890	(	0.9526	,	0.9982)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0239, 0.3946)	(0.0091, 0.2956)	(0.0552, 0.5009)
(0.0448, 0.4725)	(0.0216, 0.3831)	(0.0848, 0.5633)
(0.1619, 0.6672)	(0.1114, 0.6059)	(0.2252, 0.7244)
(0.7768, 0.9521)	(0.7049, 0.9342)	(0.8375, 0.9658)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 4, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 27.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	22.	58.	19.	26.	24.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	3.	6.	3.	0.	15.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.1611 0.3356 0.4631 0.8523 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.5556 0.5556 0.6667 0.8889 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.5715 B= 0.5571

Z(K)= -1.0466 0.0924 0.4241 0.9900

LOGL= -260.0469

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.5870 B= 0.5037

Z(K)= -1.0604 0.1050 0.4573 0.9660

LOGL= -259.7316

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A 0.0526 0.0065 0.0041 0.0035 0.0036 0.0040

B	0.0065	0.0229	0.0031	0.0000	-0.0010	-0.0032
Z(1)	0.0041	0.0031	0.0159	0.0051	0.0039	0.0027
Z(2)	0.0035	0.0000	0.0051	0.0104	0.0082	0.0063
Z(3)	0.0036	-0.0010	0.0039	0.0082	0.0111	0.0086
Z(4)	0.0040	-0.0032	0.0027	0.0063	0.0086	0.0148

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.1880	0.1413	0.1485	0.1479	0.1443
B	0.1880	1.0000	0.1599	0.0013	-0.0638	-0.1762
Z(1)	0.1413	0.1599	1.0000	0.3950	0.2940	0.1776
Z(2)	0.1485	0.0013	0.3950	1.0000	0.7640	0.5067
Z(3)	0.1479	-0.0638	0.2940	0.7640	1.0000	0.6694
Z(4)	0.1443	-0.1762	0.1776	0.5067	0.6694	1.0000

AREA = 0.6999

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0700

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.2386	(0.0642 , 0.5396)
0.010	0.2793	(0.0911 , 0.5652)
0.020	0.3272	(0.1285 , 0.5940)
0.030	0.3592	(0.1568 , 0.6128)
0.040	0.3840	(0.1802 , 0.6272)
0.050	0.4045	(0.2006 , 0.6391)
0.060	0.4222	(0.2187 , 0.6495)
0.070	0.4378	(0.2352 , 0.6586)
0.080	0.4519	(0.2504 , 0.6670)
0.090	0.4647	(0.2645 , 0.6746)
0.100	0.4766	(0.2776 , 0.6817)
0.110	0.4877	(0.2901 , 0.6884)
0.120	0.4980	(0.3018 , 0.6947)
0.130	0.5078	(0.3130 , 0.7008)
0.140	0.5171	(0.3236 , 0.7065)
0.150	0.5259	(0.3338 , 0.7120)
0.200	0.5648	(0.3790 , 0.7371)
0.250	0.5977	(0.4173 , 0.7592)
0.300	0.6267	(0.4506 , 0.7794)
0.400	0.6771	(0.5072 , 0.8162)
0.500	0.7214	(0.5547 , 0.8500)
0.600	0.7625	(0.5968 , 0.8817)
0.700	0.8026	(0.6363 , 0.9120)
0.800	0.8439	(0.6763 , 0.9411)
0.900	0.8911	(0.7230 , 0.9695)
0.950	0.9216	(0.7558 , 0.9838)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.1670, 0.5400)	(0.1143, 0.4922)	(0.2333, 0.5872)

(0.3237, 0.6393)	(0.2533, 0.5996)	(0.4011, 0.6775)
(0.4582, 0.7034)	(0.3804, 0.6677)	(0.5377, 0.7371)
(0.8555, 0.8689)	(0.7919, 0.8405)	(0.9045, 0.8936)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 4, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 150.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	27.	90.	32.	0.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	7.	45.	61.	25.	12.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.2148 0.8188 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.0800 0.2467 0.6533 0.9533 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.9927 B= 0.7668

Z(K)= -0.9107 0.7898 2.6112 2.7112

LOGL= -384.2195

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 7 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.9878 B= 0.6626

Z(K)= -0.9335 0.8314 2.5567 3.6335

LOGL= -347.6042

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0162	0.0042	0.0057	0.0058	0.0026	-0.0026
B	0.0042	0.0074	0.0031	-0.0018	-0.0188	-0.0317
Z(1)	0.0057	0.0031	0.0143	0.0038	-0.0029	-0.0079
Z(2)	0.0058	-0.0018	0.0038	0.0126	0.0148	0.0178
Z(3)	0.0026	-0.0188	-0.0029	0.0148	0.0832	0.1112
Z(4)	-0.0026	-0.0317	-0.0079	0.0178	0.1112	0.2013

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.3869	0.3724	0.4085	0.0700	-0.0449
B	0.3869	1.0000	0.2980	-0.1812	-0.7584	-0.8210
Z(1)	0.3724	0.2980	1.0000	0.2866	-0.0835	-0.1477
Z(2)	0.4085	-0.1812	0.2866	1.0000	0.4581	0.3540
Z(3)	0.0700	-0.7584	-0.0835	0.4581	1.0000	0.8593
Z(4)	-0.0449	-0.8210	-0.1477	0.3540	0.8593	1.0000

AREA = 0.7949

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0279

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED

FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)	
0.005	0.2360	(	0.1295 , 0.3783)
0.010	0.2898	(	0.1764 , 0.4291)
0.020	0.3545	(	0.2378 , 0.4868)
0.030	0.3979	(	0.2817 , 0.5241)
0.040	0.4315	(	0.3167 , 0.5525)
0.050	0.4593	(	0.3463 , 0.5756)
0.060	0.4830	(	0.3720 , 0.5953)
0.070	0.5039	(	0.3949 , 0.6126)
0.080	0.5226	(	0.4156 , 0.6280)
0.090	0.5395	(	0.4344 , 0.6419)
0.100	0.5551	(	0.4518 , 0.6547)
0.110	0.5695	(	0.4680 , 0.6666)
0.120	0.5829	(	0.4830 , 0.6776)
0.130	0.5954	(	0.4971 , 0.6879)
0.140	0.6072	(	0.5105 , 0.6977)
0.150	0.6183	(	0.5230 , 0.7069)
0.200	0.6665	(	0.5775 , 0.7470)
0.250	0.7058	(	0.6218 , 0.7800)
0.300	0.7391	(	0.6592 , 0.8082)
0.400	0.7940	(	0.7203 , 0.8547)
0.500	0.8384	(	0.7698 , 0.8921)
0.600	0.8760	(	0.8123 , 0.9229)
0.700	0.9091	(	0.8507 , 0.9485)
0.800	0.9389	(	0.8876 , 0.9698)
0.900	0.9669	(	0.9263 , 0.9870)
0.950	0.9811	(	0.9493 , 0.9941)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0001, 0.0778)	(0.0000, 0.0226)	(0.0029, 0.2013)
(0.0053, 0.2400)	(0.0009, 0.1399)	(0.0232, 0.3701)
(0.2029, 0.6689)	(0.1466, 0.6146)	(0.2704, 0.7199)
(0.8247, 0.9459)	(0.7579, 0.9267)	(0.8785, 0.9609)

APPENDIX IV

B IV

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 5, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 59.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	104.	33.	7.	3.	2.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	5.	10.	2.	13.	29.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0134 0.0336 0.0805 0.3020 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4915 0.7119 0.7458 0.9153 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.7869 B= 0.7670

Z(K)= 0.5182 1.4017 1.8313 2.2142

LOGL= -210.7154

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.7799 B= 0.7652

Z(K)= 0.5196 1.4144 1.6996 2.3413

LOGL= -207.9325

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0959	0.0452	0.0101	0.0059	0.0006	-0.0215
B	0.0452	0.0331	0.0029	-0.0047	-0.0105	-0.0319
Z(1)	0.0101	0.0029	0.0116	0.0074	0.0065	0.0043
Z(2)	0.0059	-0.0047	0.0074	0.0205	0.0198	0.0212
Z(3)	0.0006	-0.0105	0.0065	0.0198	0.0282	0.0323
Z(4)	-0.0215	-0.0319	0.0043	0.0212	0.0323	0.0723

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.8029	0.3034	0.1335	0.0116	-0.2584
B	0.8029	1.0000	0.1497	-0.1790	-0.3442	-0.6523
Z(1)	0.3034	0.1497	1.0000	0.4809	0.3579	0.1499
Z(2)	0.1335	-0.1790	0.4809	1.0000	0.8239	0.5521
Z(3)	0.0116	-0.3442	0.3579	0.8239	1.0000	0.7148
Z(4)	-0.2584	-0.6523	0.1499	0.5521	0.7148	1.0000

AREA = 0.9213

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0241

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.4241	(	0.2255	, 0.6448)
0.010	0.4998	(	0.3092	, 0.6905)
0.020	0.5824	(	0.4096	, 0.7405)
0.030	0.6333	(	0.4741	, 0.7722)
0.040	0.6701	(	0.5212	, 0.7958)
0.050	0.6988	(	0.5580	, 0.8149)
0.060	0.7224	(	0.5879	, 0.8310)
0.070	0.7423	(	0.6128	, 0.8448)
0.080	0.7595	(	0.6340	, 0.8570)
0.090	0.7745	(	0.6524	, 0.8678)
0.100	0.7879	(	0.6686	, 0.8775)
0.110	0.7999	(	0.6829	, 0.8862)
0.120	0.8108	(	0.6958	, 0.8942)
0.130	0.8207	(	0.7075	, 0.9015)
0.140	0.8298	(	0.7181	, 0.9081)
0.150	0.8381	(	0.7278	, 0.9143)
0.200	0.8720	(	0.7668	, 0.9387)
0.250	0.8969	(	0.7955	, 0.9557)
0.300	0.9160	(	0.8182	, 0.9678)
0.400	0.9437	(	0.8529	, 0.9832)
0.500	0.9625	(	0.8796	, 0.9915)
0.600	0.9758	(	0.9018	, 0.9960)
0.700	0.9854	(	0.9216	, 0.9984)
0.800	0.9923	(	0.9403	, 0.9995)
0.900	0.9971	(	0.9599	, 0.9999)
0.950	0.9988	(	0.9717	, 1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0096, 0.4954)	(0.0021, 0.3391)	(0.0348, 0.6524)
(0.0446, 0.6842)	(0.0213, 0.5901)	(0.0852, 0.7676)
(0.0786, 0.7573)	(0.0450, 0.6855)	(0.1284, 0.8192)
(0.3017, 0.9166)	(0.2324, 0.8889)	(0.3789, 0.9387)

1 R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 5, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 82.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	116.	19.	3.	3.	8.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	3.	27.	12.	7.	33.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0537 0.0738 0.0940 0.2215 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4024 0.4878 0.6341 0.9634 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 3.6757 B= 2.4979

Z(K)= 0.7670 1.3170 1.4482 1.6104

LOGL= -227.2513

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 3.6478 B= 2.4614

Z(K)= 0.7655 1.3378 1.4848 1.5864

LOGL= -225.6613

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.4865	0.3474	0.0421	0.0053	-0.0113	-0.0232
B	0.3474	0.3153	0.0132	-0.0285	-0.0443	-0.0555
Z(1)	0.0421	0.0132	0.0131	0.0099	0.0091	0.0086
Z(2)	0.0053	-0.0285	0.0099	0.0184	0.0194	0.0203
Z(3)	-0.0113	-0.0443	0.0091	0.0194	0.0226	0.0239
Z(4)	-0.0232	-0.0555	0.0086	0.0203	0.0239	0.0265

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.8870	0.5283	0.0564	-0.1078	-0.2046
B	0.8870	1.0000	0.2060	-0.3742	-0.5251	-0.6069
Z(1)	0.5283	0.2060	1.0000	0.6380	0.5312	0.4623
Z(2)	0.0564	-0.3742	0.6380	1.0000	0.9540	0.9176
Z(3)	-0.1078	-0.5251	0.5312	0.9540	1.0000	0.9757
Z(4)	-0.2046	-0.6069	0.4623	0.9176	0.9757	1.0000

AREA = 0.9151

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0197

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.0035	(0.0000 , 0.1705)
0.010	0.0188	(0.0002 , 0.2774)
0.020	0.0795	(0.0042 , 0.4267)
0.030	0.1629	(0.0203 , 0.5328)
0.040	0.2539	(0.0531 , 0.6145)
0.050	0.3439	(0.1018 , 0.6801)
0.060	0.4286	(0.1624 , 0.7339)
0.070	0.5058	(0.2299 , 0.7789)
0.080	0.5748	(0.2996 , 0.8167)
0.090	0.6357	(0.3681 , 0.8487)
0.100	0.6890	(0.4330 , 0.8759)
0.110	0.7351	(0.4930 , 0.8988)
0.120	0.7750	(0.5474 , 0.9180)
0.130	0.8092	(0.5961 , 0.9341)
0.140	0.8386	(0.6394 , 0.9474)
0.150	0.8636	(0.6777 , 0.9584)
0.200	0.9426	(0.8115 , 0.9884)
0.250	0.9766	(0.8851 , 0.9972)
0.300	0.9908	(0.9281 , 0.9994)

0.400	0.9988	(	0.9711	,	1.0000)
0.500	0.9999	(	0.9887	,	1.0000)
0.600	1.0000	(	0.9960	,	1.0000)
0.700	1.0000	(	0.9988	,	1.0000)
0.800	1.0000	(	0.9998	,	1.0000)
0.900	1.0000	(	1.0000	,	1.0000)
0.950	1.0000	(	1.0000	,	1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0563, 0.3986)	(0.0283, 0.1485)	(0.1026, 0.7016)
(0.0688, 0.4972)	(0.0376, 0.2320)	(0.1170, 0.7636)
(0.0905, 0.6387)	(0.0544, 0.3825)	(0.1418, 0.8434)
(0.2220, 0.9611)	(0.1612, 0.8872)	(0.2941, 0.9897)

1 R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 5, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES
WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 27.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	111.	26.	4.	6.	2.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	13.	4.	2.	3.	5.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0134 0.0537 0.0805 0.2550 1.0000
TPF: 0.0000 0.1852 0.2963 0.3704 0.5185 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.4690 B= 0.6101
Z(K)= 0.6584 1.4017 1.6104 2.2142
LOGL= -158.0757

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 3 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.4488 B= 0.5997
Z(K)= 0.6599 1.3843 1.6234 2.2257
LOGL= -158.0101

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A 0.1054 0.0456 0.0090 0.0031 0.0000 -0.0132

B	0.0456	0.0390	0.0026	-0.0041	-0.0076	-0.0227
Z(1)	0.0090	0.0026	0.0124	0.0086	0.0077	0.0058
Z(2)	0.0031	-0.0041	0.0086	0.0206	0.0193	0.0181
Z(3)	0.0000	-0.0076	0.0077	0.0193	0.0273	0.0261
Z(4)	-0.0132	-0.0227	0.0058	0.0181	0.0261	0.0689

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.7112	0.2506	0.0663	0.0009	-0.1547
B	0.7112	1.0000	0.1173	-0.1452	-0.2333	-0.4373
Z(1)	0.2506	0.1173	1.0000	0.5374	0.4195	0.1978
Z(2)	0.0663	-0.1452	0.5374	1.0000	0.8143	0.4807
Z(3)	0.0009	-0.2333	0.4195	0.8143	1.0000	0.6019
Z(4)	-0.1547	-0.4373	0.1978	0.4807	0.6019	1.0000

AREA = 0.6499

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0947

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.1365	(0.0359 , 0.3478)
0.010	0.1720	(0.0571 , 0.3770)
0.020	0.2168	(0.0891 , 0.4131)
0.030	0.2485	(0.1141 , 0.4389)
0.040	0.2738	(0.1352 , 0.4600)
0.050	0.2954	(0.1535 , 0.4785)
0.060	0.3143	(0.1697 , 0.4952)
0.070	0.3313	(0.1843 , 0.5106)
0.080	0.3468	(0.1975 , 0.5250)
0.090	0.3612	(0.2097 , 0.5386)
0.100	0.3746	(0.2209 , 0.5516)
0.110	0.3871	(0.2313 , 0.5640)
0.120	0.3990	(0.2410 , 0.5759)
0.130	0.4103	(0.2501 , 0.5874)
0.140	0.4211	(0.2586 , 0.5986)
0.150	0.4314	(0.2667 , 0.6093)
0.200	0.4778	(0.3013 , 0.6588)
0.250	0.5178	(0.3292 , 0.7023)
0.300	0.5535	(0.3528 , 0.7411)
0.400	0.6168	(0.3922 , 0.8073)
0.500	0.6732	(0.4256 , 0.8611)
0.600	0.7259	(0.4567 , 0.9049)
0.700	0.7773	(0.4879 , 0.9402)
0.800	0.8298	(0.5222 , 0.9679)
0.900	0.8883	(0.5669 , 0.9883)
0.950	0.9244	(0.6017 , 0.9955)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0130, 0.1878)	(0.0031, 0.1162)	(0.0435, 0.2818)

(0.0523, 0.2999) (0.0258, 0.2362) (0.0968, 0.3705)
 (0.0831, 0.3515) (0.0479, 0.2911) (0.1351, 0.4159)
 (0.2547, 0.5212) (0.1900, 0.4691) (0.3292, 0.5729)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
 O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
 F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 5, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES
 WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 150.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	83.	47.	14.	5.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	12.	51.	17.	44.	26.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0336 0.1275 0.4430 1.0000
 TPF: 0.0000 0.1733 0.4667 0.5800 0.9200 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.4291 B= 0.8815
 Z(K)= 0.1432 1.1383 1.8313 2.7112
 LOGL= -384.7947

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.4421 B= 0.9120
 Z(K)= 0.1247 1.2686 1.6829 2.6384
 LOGL= -378.6452

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0313	0.0148	0.0098	0.0061	0.0023	-0.0103
B	0.0148	0.0167	0.0034	-0.0058	-0.0116	-0.0288
Z(1)	0.0098	0.0034	0.0105	0.0058	0.0044	0.0010
Z(2)	0.0061	-0.0058	0.0058	0.0165	0.0175	0.0226
Z(3)	0.0023	-0.0116	0.0044	0.0175	0.0255	0.0356
Z(4)	-0.0103	-0.0288	0.0010	0.0226	0.0356	0.0777

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6487	0.5393	0.2689	0.0797	-0.2097
B	0.6487	1.0000	0.2560	-0.3462	-0.5634	-0.7976
Z(1)	0.5393	0.2560	1.0000	0.4366	0.2684	0.0361
Z(2)	0.2689	-0.3462	0.4366	1.0000	0.8534	0.6315
Z(3)	0.0797	-0.5634	0.2684	0.8534	1.0000	0.7996
Z(4)	-0.2097	-0.7976	0.0361	0.6315	0.7996	1.0000

AREA = 0.8567 STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0228

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
 BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
 TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED

FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)	
0.005	0.1821	(0.0792 , 0.3429)	
0.010	0.2483	(0.1292 , 0.4092)	
0.020	0.3331	(0.2039 , 0.4861)	
0.030	0.3922	(0.2616 , 0.5364)	
0.040	0.4384	(0.3093 , 0.5746)	
0.050	0.4767	(0.3502 , 0.6057)	
0.060	0.5095	(0.3860 , 0.6321)	
0.070	0.5382	(0.4179 , 0.6551)	
0.080	0.5637	(0.4466 , 0.6755)	
0.090	0.5867	(0.4726 , 0.6939)	
0.100	0.6076	(0.4964 , 0.7107)	
0.110	0.6268	(0.5183 , 0.7261)	
0.120	0.6445	(0.5385 , 0.7403)	
0.130	0.6608	(0.5572 , 0.7535)	
0.140	0.6761	(0.5747 , 0.7658)	
0.150	0.6904	(0.5911 , 0.7774)	
0.200	0.7501	(0.6593 , 0.8261)	
0.250	0.7960	(0.7115 , 0.8636)	
0.300	0.8325	(0.7532 , 0.8932)	
0.400	0.8871	(0.8166 , 0.9358)	
0.500	0.9254	(0.8633 , 0.9632)	
0.600	0.9528	(0.9000 , 0.9805)	
0.700	0.9726	(0.9300 , 0.9910)	
0.800	0.9864	(0.9552 , 0.9967)	
0.900	0.9955	(0.9773 , 0.9994)	
0.950	0.9984	(0.9877 , 0.9999)	

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0042, 0.1675)	(0.0007, 0.0718)	(0.0182, 0.3207)
(0.0462, 0.4631)	(0.0230, 0.3527)	(0.0853, 0.5763)
(0.1023, 0.6122)	(0.0642, 0.5221)	(0.1546, 0.6967)
(0.4504, 0.9080)	(0.3723, 0.8739)	(0.5305, 0.9347)

APPENDIX IV

B V

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 6, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 59.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	51.	88.	6.	2.	2.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	4.	6.	8.	13.	28.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0134 0.0268 0.0671 0.6577 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4746 0.6949 0.8305 0.9322 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.3876 B= 0.5072

Z(K)= -0.4058 1.4979 1.9297 2.2142

LOGL= -231.0280

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 9 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.5292 B= 0.5732

Z(K)= -0.3860 1.3887 1.9468 2.6902

LOGL= -223.1701

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0608	0.0217	0.0050	0.0064	0.0019	-0.0134
B	0.0217	0.0157	0.0018	-0.0021	-0.0091	-0.0270
Z(1)	0.0050	0.0018	0.0111	0.0037	0.0025	0.0006
Z(2)	0.0064	-0.0021	0.0037	0.0207	0.0189	0.0202
Z(3)	0.0019	-0.0091	0.0025	0.0189	0.0394	0.0462
Z(4)	-0.0134	-0.0270	0.0006	0.0202	0.0462	0.1115

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.7016	0.1930	0.1810	0.0391	-0.1623
B	0.7016	1.0000	0.1340	-0.1160	-0.3673	-0.6461
Z(1)	0.1930	0.1340	1.0000	0.2411	0.1213	0.0172
Z(2)	0.1810	-0.1160	0.2411	1.0000	0.6625	0.4205
Z(3)	0.0391	-0.3673	0.1213	0.6625	1.0000	0.6968
Z(4)	-0.1623	-0.6461	0.0172	0.4205	0.6968	1.0000

AREA = 0.9077

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0284

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)	
0.005	0.5209	(0.3446 , 0.6932)	
0.010	0.5775	(0.4129 , 0.7293)	
0.020	0.6375	(0.4879 , 0.7684)	
0.030	0.6739	(0.5339 , 0.7929)	
0.040	0.7004	(0.5672 , 0.8110)	
0.050	0.7211	(0.5932 , 0.8255)	
0.060	0.7382	(0.6144 , 0.8376)	
0.070	0.7527	(0.6323 , 0.8481)	
0.080	0.7654	(0.6477 , 0.8572)	
0.090	0.7765	(0.6613 , 0.8654)	
0.100	0.7865	(0.6734 , 0.8728)	
0.110	0.7956	(0.6842 , 0.8795)	
0.120	0.8039	(0.6941 , 0.8856)	
0.130	0.8115	(0.7032 , 0.8913)	
0.140	0.8186	(0.7115 , 0.8965)	
0.150	0.8251	(0.7192 , 0.9014)	
0.200	0.8524	(0.7511 , 0.9216)	
0.250	0.8734	(0.7755 , 0.9368)	
0.300	0.8904	(0.7954 , 0.9487)	
0.400	0.9168	(0.8270 , 0.9661)	
0.500	0.9369	(0.8522 , 0.9779)	
0.600	0.9529	(0.8740 , 0.9862)	
0.700	0.9663	(0.8941 , 0.9920)	
0.800	0.9779	(0.9141 , 0.9961)	
0.900	0.9882	(0.9364 , 0.9987)	
0.950	0.9933	(0.9509 , 0.9995)	

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0036, 0.4949)	(0.0004, 0.3490)	(0.0209, 0.6414)
(0.0258, 0.6603)	(0.0098, 0.5755)	(0.0596, 0.7376)
(0.0825, 0.7683)	(0.0474, 0.7161)	(0.1343, 0.8146)
(0.6503, 0.9600)	(0.5713, 0.9487)	(0.7232, 0.9692)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 6, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 82.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	46.	87.	8.	5.	3.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	6.	11.	5.	14.	46.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0201 0.0537 0.1074 0.6913 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.5610 0.7317 0.7927 0.9268 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.2746 B= 0.4676

Z(K)= -0.4991 1.2407 1.6104 2.0514

LOGL= -260.5021

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 5 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.3109 B= 0.4987

Z(K)= -0.4857 1.1876 1.5601 2.2769

LOGL= -257.8493

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0341	0.0109	0.0044	0.0046	0.0036	-0.0012
B	0.0109	0.0093	0.0017	-0.0015	-0.0040	-0.0132
Z(1)	0.0044	0.0017	0.0114	0.0038	0.0030	0.0012
Z(2)	0.0046	-0.0015	0.0038	0.0168	0.0154	0.0153
Z(3)	0.0036	-0.0040	0.0030	0.0154	0.0239	0.0250
Z(4)	-0.0012	-0.0132	0.0012	0.0153	0.0250	0.0613

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6111	0.2221	0.1916	0.1275	-0.0269
B	0.6111	1.0000	0.1647	-0.1178	-0.2656	-0.5533
Z(1)	0.2221	0.1647	1.0000	0.2735	0.1818	0.0462
Z(2)	0.1916	-0.1178	0.2735	1.0000	0.7662	0.4750
Z(3)	0.1275	-0.2656	0.1818	0.7662	1.0000	0.6528
Z(4)	-0.0269	-0.5533	0.0462	0.4750	0.6528	1.0000

AREA = 0.8796

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0285

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.5104	(0.3577 , 0.6616)
0.010	0.5598	(0.4169 , 0.6953)
0.020	0.6127	(0.4819 , 0.7318)
0.030	0.6453	(0.5224 , 0.7547)
0.040	0.6692	(0.5520 , 0.7717)
0.050	0.6881	(0.5754 , 0.7855)
0.060	0.7038	(0.5947 , 0.7970)
0.070	0.7173	(0.6112 , 0.8071)
0.080	0.7291	(0.6255 , 0.8160)
0.090	0.7396	(0.6382 , 0.8240)
0.100	0.7491	(0.6496 , 0.8313)
0.110	0.7578	(0.6599 , 0.8379)
0.120	0.7657	(0.6694 , 0.8441)
0.130	0.7731	(0.6781 , 0.8499)
0.140	0.7800	(0.6861 , 0.8553)
0.150	0.7864	(0.6936 , 0.8603)
0.200	0.8136	(0.7250 , 0.8819)
0.250	0.8351	(0.7495 , 0.8991)
0.300	0.8530	(0.7697 , 0.9133)

0.400	0.8819	(	0.8022	,	0.9357)
0.500	0.9051	(	0.8286	,	0.9528)
0.600	0.9246	(	0.8517	,	0.9664)
0.700	0.9421	(	0.8733	,	0.9774)
0.800	0.9582	(	0.8951	,	0.9863)
0.900	0.9744	(	0.9200	,	0.9937)
0.950	0.9835	(	0.9366	,	0.9969)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0114, 0.5696)	(0.0029, 0.4735)	(0.0366, 0.6618)
(0.0594, 0.7029)	(0.0312, 0.6487)	(0.1043, 0.7530)
(0.1175, 0.7638)	(0.0747, 0.7230)	(0.1753, 0.8011)
(0.6864, 0.9398)	(0.6088, 0.9263)	(0.7565, 0.9513)

1 R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 6, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES
WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 27.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	42.	87.	7.	12.	1.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	2.	9.	5.	7.	4.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0067 0.0872 0.1342 0.7181 1.0000
TPF: 0.0000 0.1481 0.4074 0.5926 0.9259 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.9964 B= 0.8218
Z(K)= -0.5769 1.1067 1.3581 2.4728
LOGL= -198.7468

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.0463 B= 0.8553
Z(K)= -0.5722 1.0813 1.4054 2.4435
LOGL= -198.2965

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A 0.0833 0.0310 0.0072 0.0082 0.0068 -0.0055

B	0.0310	0.0312	0.0029	-0.0019	-0.0051	-0.0270
Z(1)	0.0072	0.0029	0.0118	0.0037	0.0031	0.0008
Z(2)	0.0082	-0.0019	0.0037	0.0156	0.0140	0.0129
Z(3)	0.0068	-0.0051	0.0031	0.0140	0.0207	0.0199
Z(4)	-0.0055	-0.0270	0.0008	0.0129	0.0199	0.0889

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6084	0.2307	0.2287	0.1637	-0.0639
B	0.6084	1.0000	0.1536	-0.0877	-0.2004	-0.5135
Z(1)	0.2307	0.1536	1.0000	0.2763	0.1981	0.0251
Z(2)	0.2287	-0.0877	0.2763	1.0000	0.7777	0.3453
Z(3)	0.1637	-0.2004	0.1981	0.7777	1.0000	0.4639
Z(4)	-0.0639	-0.5135	0.0251	0.3453	0.4639	1.0000

AREA = 0.7867

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0540

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.1236	(0.0311 , 0.3266)
0.010	0.1726	(0.0562 , 0.3819)
0.020	0.2386	(0.0985 , 0.4479)
0.030	0.2868	(0.1343 , 0.4924)
0.040	0.3258	(0.1657 , 0.5272)
0.050	0.3591	(0.1940 , 0.5562)
0.060	0.3883	(0.2198 , 0.5813)
0.070	0.4144	(0.2435 , 0.6036)
0.080	0.4381	(0.2655 , 0.6237)
0.090	0.4599	(0.2859 , 0.6421)
0.100	0.4801	(0.3051 , 0.6590)
0.110	0.4988	(0.3231 , 0.6748)
0.120	0.5164	(0.3401 , 0.6895)
0.130	0.5330	(0.3563 , 0.7034)
0.140	0.5487	(0.3716 , 0.7164)
0.150	0.5635	(0.3861 , 0.7288)
0.200	0.6280	(0.4501 , 0.7819)
0.250	0.6807	(0.5029 , 0.8244)
0.300	0.7251	(0.5479 , 0.8590)
0.400	0.7967	(0.6228 , 0.9110)
0.500	0.8523	(0.6846 , 0.9465)
0.600	0.8966	(0.7388 , 0.9703)
0.700	0.9325	(0.7891 , 0.9856)
0.800	0.9613	(0.8384 , 0.9945)
0.900	0.9839	(0.8917 , 0.9989)
0.950	0.9929	(0.9244 , 0.9997)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0073, 0.1483)	(0.0012, 0.0613)	(0.0315, 0.2933)

(0.0800, 0.4381) (0.0458, 0.3457) (0.1306, 0.5340)
 (0.1398, 0.5483) (0.0924, 0.4650) (0.2014, 0.6296)
 (0.7164, 0.9377) (0.6402, 0.9120) (0.7839, 0.9571)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
 O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
 F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 6, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 150.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	10.	121.	17.	1.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	1.	31.	71.	32.	15.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0067 0.1208 0.9329 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.1000 0.3133 0.7867 0.9933 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.3830 B= 0.8297

Z(K)= -1.4979 1.1711 2.4728 2.7112

LOGL= -313.1151

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 7 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.6109 B= 0.7475

Z(K)= -1.4729 1.1370 2.7862 3.8593

LOGL= -285.8086

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0461	0.0232	0.0070	0.0102	-0.0279	-0.0598
B	0.0232	0.0210	0.0041	-0.0013	-0.0444	-0.0753
Z(1)	0.0070	0.0041	0.0238	0.0026	-0.0055	-0.0113
Z(2)	0.0102	-0.0013	0.0026	0.0165	0.0181	0.0200
Z(3)	-0.0279	-0.0444	-0.0055	0.0181	0.1331	0.1946
Z(4)	-0.0598	-0.0753	-0.0113	0.0200	0.1946	0.3304

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.7445	0.2125	0.3717	-0.3564	-0.4846
B	0.7445	1.0000	0.1815	-0.0677	-0.8396	-0.9048
Z(1)	0.2125	0.1815	1.0000	0.1322	-0.0969	-0.1278
Z(2)	0.3717	-0.0677	0.1322	1.0000	0.3857	0.2706
Z(3)	-0.3564	-0.8396	-0.0969	0.3857	1.0000	0.9278
Z(4)	-0.4846	-0.9048	-0.1278	0.2706	0.9278	1.0000

AREA = 0.9015

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0210

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
 BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
 TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED

FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.3764	(	0.2065	, 0.5748)
0.010	0.4489	(	0.2827	, 0.6248)
0.020	0.5300	(	0.3767	, 0.6790)
0.030	0.5811	(	0.4394	, 0.7129)
0.040	0.6187	(	0.4865	, 0.7382)
0.050	0.6484	(	0.5243	, 0.7585)
0.060	0.6731	(	0.5555	, 0.7756)
0.070	0.6941	(	0.5821	, 0.7904)
0.080	0.7124	(	0.6051	, 0.8035)
0.090	0.7286	(	0.6254	, 0.8153)
0.100	0.7431	(	0.6433	, 0.8260)
0.110	0.7561	(	0.6594	, 0.8357)
0.120	0.7681	(	0.6739	, 0.8448)
0.130	0.7790	(	0.6872	, 0.8531)
0.140	0.7891	(	0.6993	, 0.8609)
0.150	0.7985	(	0.7104	, 0.8682)
0.200	0.8369	(	0.7553	, 0.8984)
0.250	0.8658	(	0.7883	, 0.9212)
0.300	0.8886	(	0.8142	, 0.9388)
0.400	0.9225	(	0.8534	, 0.9635)
0.500	0.9464	(	0.8830	, 0.9789)
0.600	0.9641	(	0.9071	, 0.9886)
0.700	0.9774	(	0.9281	, 0.9945)
0.800	0.9875	(	0.9474	, 0.9979)
0.900	0.9949	(	0.9668	, 0.9995)
0.950	0.9977	(	0.9779	, 0.9999)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0001, 0.1013)	(0.0000, 0.0172)	(0.0031, 0.3330)
(0.0027, 0.3185)	(0.0002, 0.1571)	(0.0192, 0.5250)
(0.1278, 0.7767)	(0.0825, 0.7166)	(0.1880, 0.8287)
(0.9296, 0.9967)	(0.8791, 0.9935)	(0.9621, 0.9983)

APPENDIX IV

B VI

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 7, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 59.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	82.	51.	8.	6.	2.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	1.	8.	4.	9.	37.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0134 0.0537 0.1074 0.4497 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.6271 0.7797 0.8475 0.9831 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 2.1865 B= 0.8676

Z(K)= 0.1262 1.2407 1.6104 2.2142

LOGL= -220.2996

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 2.1233 B= 0.8333

Z(K)= 0.1238 1.2597 1.6061 2.1666

LOGL= -220.1214

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.1270	0.0611	0.0083	0.0099	0.0041	-0.0168
B	0.0611	0.0430	0.0026	-0.0018	-0.0086	-0.0286
Z(1)	0.0083	0.0026	0.0106	0.0055	0.0046	0.0032
Z(2)	0.0099	-0.0018	0.0055	0.0180	0.0165	0.0161
Z(3)	0.0041	-0.0086	0.0046	0.0165	0.0253	0.0269
Z(4)	-0.0168	-0.0286	0.0032	0.0161	0.0269	0.0560

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.8274	0.2270	0.2065	0.0715	-0.1987
B	0.8274	1.0000	0.1239	-0.0647	-0.2618	-0.5828
Z(1)	0.2270	0.1239	1.0000	0.4000	0.2837	0.1313
Z(2)	0.2065	-0.0647	0.4000	1.0000	0.7723	0.5057
Z(3)	0.0715	-0.2618	0.2837	0.7723	1.0000	0.7138
Z(4)	-0.1987	-0.5828	0.1313	0.5057	0.7138	1.0000

AREA = 0.9486

STD. DEV. (AREA) = 0.0174

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.4907	(	0.2628	, 0.7217)
0.010	0.5732	(	0.3620	, 0.7648)
0.020	0.6597	(	0.4772	, 0.8107)
0.030	0.7108	(	0.5483	, 0.8389)
0.040	0.7467	(	0.5986	, 0.8596)
0.050	0.7741	(	0.6367	, 0.8759)
0.060	0.7960	(	0.6669	, 0.8894)
0.070	0.8142	(	0.6916	, 0.9008)
0.080	0.8295	(	0.7122	, 0.9106)
0.090	0.8428	(	0.7298	, 0.9192)
0.100	0.8543	(	0.7450	, 0.9267)
0.110	0.8646	(	0.7583	, 0.9334)
0.120	0.8737	(	0.7701	, 0.9393)
0.130	0.8819	(	0.7806	, 0.9446)
0.140	0.8893	(	0.7901	, 0.9494)
0.150	0.8961	(	0.7987	, 0.9537)
0.200	0.9225	(	0.8325	, 0.9699)
0.250	0.9408	(	0.8566	, 0.9802)
0.300	0.9542	(	0.8751	, 0.9869)
0.400	0.9721	(	0.9026	, 0.9943)
0.500	0.9831	(	0.9229	, 0.9976)
0.600	0.9902	(	0.9392	, 0.9991)
0.700	0.9948	(	0.9532	, 0.9997)
0.800	0.9976	(	0.9660	, 0.9999)
0.900	0.9993	(	0.9785	, 1.0000)
0.950	0.9998	(	0.9856	, 1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0151, 0.6247)	(0.0043, 0.4726)	(0.0443, 0.7594)
(0.0541, 0.7837)	(0.0275, 0.7002)	(0.0978, 0.8520)
(0.1039, 0.8585)	(0.0639, 0.8035)	(0.1595, 0.9020)
(0.4507, 0.9783)	(0.3725, 0.9680)	(0.5310, 0.9857)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 7, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 82.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	98.	39.	2.	5.	5.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	5.	7.	0.	8.	62.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0336 0.0671 0.0805 0.3423 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.7561 0.8537 0.8537 0.9390 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.8145 B= 0.5476

Z(K)= 0.4058 1.4017 1.4979 1.8313

LOGL= -205.7691

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.8307 B= 0.5978

Z(K)= 0.4095 1.3735 1.4355 1.8921

LOGL= -204.5984

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0774	0.0364	0.0075	0.0040	0.0032	-0.0060
B	0.0364	0.0270	0.0024	-0.0042	-0.0051	-0.0154
Z(1)	0.0075	0.0024	0.0112	0.0067	0.0065	0.0051
Z(2)	0.0040	-0.0042	0.0067	0.0202	0.0199	0.0195
Z(3)	0.0032	-0.0051	0.0065	0.0199	0.0215	0.0212
Z(4)	-0.0060	-0.0154	0.0051	0.0195	0.0212	0.0394

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.7951	0.2546	0.1018	0.0795	-0.1083
B	0.7951	1.0000	0.1361	-0.1777	-0.2116	-0.4724
Z(1)	0.2546	0.1361	1.0000	0.4468	0.4199	0.2418
Z(2)	0.1018	-0.1777	0.4468	1.0000	0.9569	0.6916
Z(3)	0.0795	-0.2116	0.4199	0.9569	1.0000	0.7298
Z(4)	-0.1083	-0.4724	0.2418	0.6916	0.7298	1.0000

AREA = 0.9420

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0190

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.6144	(0.4107 , 0.7902)
0.010	0.6700	(0.4929 , 0.8153)
0.020	0.7267	(0.5796 , 0.8425)
0.030	0.7600	(0.6305 , 0.8598)
0.040	0.7835	(0.6658 , 0.8728)
0.050	0.8016	(0.6924 , 0.8833)
0.060	0.8162	(0.7135 , 0.8923)
0.070	0.8285	(0.7307 , 0.9000)
0.080	0.8391	(0.7452 , 0.9069)
0.090	0.8483	(0.7576 , 0.9131)
0.100	0.8565	(0.7683 , 0.9186)
0.110	0.8638	(0.7778 , 0.9237)
0.120	0.8704	(0.7862 , 0.9283)
0.130	0.8764	(0.7937 , 0.9326)
0.140	0.8820	(0.8005 , 0.9365)
0.150	0.8871	(0.8067 , 0.9402)
0.200	0.9079	(0.8313 , 0.9551)
0.250	0.9233	(0.8491 , 0.9658)
0.300	0.9354	(0.8630 , 0.9739)

0.400	0.9535	(	0.8843	,	0.9847)
0.500	0.9664	(	0.9007	,	0.9912)
0.600	0.9763	(	0.9147	,	0.9953)
0.700	0.9840	(	0.9274	,	0.9977)
0.800	0.9902	(	0.9401	,	0.9991)
0.900	0.9953	(	0.9543	,	0.9998)
0.950	0.9976	(	0.9637	,	0.9999)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0292, 0.7580)	(0.0113, 0.6798)	(0.0664, 0.8244)
(0.0756, 0.8346)	(0.0425, 0.7884)	(0.1255, 0.8738)
(0.0848, 0.8437)	(0.0493, 0.8005)	(0.1368, 0.8802)
(0.3411, 0.9436)	(0.2687, 0.9281)	(0.4199, 0.9564)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 7, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 27.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	87.	40.	6.	12.	4.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	5.	7.	1.	8.	6.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0268 0.1074 0.1477 0.4161 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.2222 0.5185 0.5556 0.8148 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.1369 B= 0.9553

Z(K)= 0.2115 1.0466 1.2407 1.9297

LOGL= -203.8137

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.1181 B= 0.9444

Z(K)= 0.2135 1.0427 1.2129 1.9635

LOGL= -203.6756

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A 0.1028 0.0501 0.0105 0.0077 0.0063 -0.0052

B	0.0501	0.0503	0.0036	-0.0028	-0.0051	-0.0218
Z(1)	0.0105	0.0036	0.0107	0.0066	0.0061	0.0040
Z(2)	0.0077	-0.0028	0.0066	0.0149	0.0140	0.0123
Z(3)	0.0063	-0.0051	0.0061	0.0140	0.0171	0.0154
Z(4)	-0.0052	-0.0218	0.0040	0.0123	0.0154	0.0438

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6973	0.3172	0.1970	0.1497	-0.0771
B	0.6973	1.0000	0.1548	-0.1016	-0.1732	-0.4642
Z(1)	0.3172	0.1548	1.0000	0.5240	0.4478	0.1836
Z(2)	0.1970	-0.1016	0.5240	1.0000	0.8780	0.4818
Z(3)	0.1497	-0.1732	0.4478	0.8780	1.0000	0.5624
Z(4)	-0.0771	-0.4642	0.1836	0.4818	0.5624	1.0000

AREA = 0.7919

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0521

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.0943	(0.0161 , 0.3129)
0.010	0.1402	(0.0346 , 0.3663)
0.020	0.2056	(0.0709 , 0.4306)
0.030	0.2551	(0.1050 , 0.4746)
0.040	0.2961	(0.1368 , 0.5094)
0.050	0.3316	(0.1664 , 0.5388)
0.060	0.3630	(0.1940 , 0.5645)
0.070	0.3913	(0.2197 , 0.5876)
0.080	0.4172	(0.2439 , 0.6087)
0.090	0.4411	(0.2665 , 0.6281)
0.100	0.4632	(0.2878 , 0.6462)
0.110	0.4839	(0.3078 , 0.6632)
0.120	0.5033	(0.3268 , 0.6793)
0.130	0.5217	(0.3447 , 0.6944)
0.140	0.5390	(0.3616 , 0.7088)
0.150	0.5554	(0.3777 , 0.7225)
0.200	0.6268	(0.4474 , 0.7821)
0.250	0.6849	(0.5036 , 0.8299)
0.300	0.7334	(0.5506 , 0.8685)
0.400	0.8104	(0.6265 , 0.9245)
0.500	0.8682	(0.6878 , 0.9596)
0.600	0.9126	(0.7410 , 0.9807)
0.700	0.9466	(0.7901 , 0.9922)
0.800	0.9721	(0.8384 , 0.9977)
0.900	0.9901	(0.8907 , 0.9997)
0.950	0.9962	(0.9231 , 1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0248, 0.2308)	(0.0088, 0.1306)	(0.0602, 0.3636)

(0.1126, 0.4891) (0.0709, 0.3939) (0.1694, 0.5850)
 (0.1485, 0.5531) (0.1000, 0.4633) (0.2108, 0.6402)
 (0.4155, 0.8203) (0.3386, 0.7658) (0.4957, 0.8660)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
 OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
 FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 7, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES
 WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 149. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 150.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	43.	87.	19.	0.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	2.	24.	89.	24.	11.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.1275 0.7114 1.0000
 TPF: 0.0000 0.0733 0.2333 0.8267 0.9867 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.8003 B= 1.0541
 Z(K)= -0.5571 1.1383 2.6112 2.7112
 LOGL= -343.1591

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 7 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.7862 B= 0.7355
 Z(K)= -0.5591 1.1430 3.4209 4.4039
 LOGL= -311.2273

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0407	0.0213	0.0064	0.0068	-0.0468	-0.0744
B	0.0213	0.0236	0.0032	-0.0046	-0.0791	-0.1112
Z(1)	0.0064	0.0032	0.0118	0.0036	-0.0060	-0.0102
Z(2)	0.0068	-0.0046	0.0036	0.0168	0.0303	0.0364
Z(3)	-0.0468	-0.0791	-0.0060	0.0303	0.3152	0.4174
Z(4)	-0.0744	-0.1112	-0.0102	0.0364	0.4174	0.5974

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6882	0.2914	0.2582	-0.4137	-0.4775
B	0.6882	1.0000	0.1894	-0.2296	-0.9163	-0.9358
Z(1)	0.2914	0.1894	1.0000	0.2550	-0.0979	-0.1216
Z(2)	0.2582	-0.2296	0.2550	1.0000	0.4159	0.3636
Z(3)	-0.4137	-0.9163	-0.0979	0.4159	1.0000	0.9618
Z(4)	-0.4775	-0.9358	-0.1216	0.3636	0.9618	1.0000

AREA = 0.9249 STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0167

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
 BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
 TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED

FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.4568	(	0.2456	, 0.6814)
0.010	0.5299	(	0.3296	, 0.7227)
0.020	0.6085	(	0.4307	, 0.7659)
0.030	0.6564	(	0.4966	, 0.7922)
0.040	0.6909	(	0.5455	, 0.8112)
0.050	0.7178	(	0.5842	, 0.8264)
0.060	0.7397	(	0.6160	, 0.8390)
0.070	0.7582	(	0.6428	, 0.8498)
0.080	0.7742	(	0.6658	, 0.8593)
0.090	0.7882	(	0.6859	, 0.8677)
0.100	0.8006	(	0.7037	, 0.8754)
0.110	0.8117	(	0.7194	, 0.8824)
0.120	0.8217	(	0.7336	, 0.8888)
0.130	0.8309	(	0.7464	, 0.8948)
0.140	0.8393	(	0.7580	, 0.9003)
0.150	0.8471	(	0.7686	, 0.9055)
0.200	0.8785	(	0.8106	, 0.9271)
0.250	0.9015	(	0.8402	, 0.9436)
0.300	0.9194	(	0.8626	, 0.9563)
0.400	0.9452	(	0.8949	, 0.9743)
0.500	0.9630	(	0.9179	, 0.9854)
0.600	0.9757	(	0.9359	, 0.9923)
0.700	0.9851	(	0.9510	, 0.9964)
0.800	0.9919	(	0.9646	, 0.9987)
0.900	0.9968	(	0.9778	, 0.9997)
0.950	0.9986	(	0.9853	, 0.9999)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0000, 0.0732)	(0.0000, 0.0051)	(0.0019, 0.3675)
(0.0003, 0.2328)	(0.0000, 0.0619)	(0.0102, 0.5317)
(0.1265, 0.8278)	(0.0812, 0.7760)	(0.1870, 0.8713)
(0.7120, 0.9860)	(0.6355, 0.9794)	(0.7799, 0.9907)

APPENDIX IV

B VII

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 9, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMAL:

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 125.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 51.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	87.	25.	13.	0.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	4.	6.	10.	9.	22.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.1040 0.3040 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4314 0.6078 0.8039 0.9216 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.7240 B= 0.6484

Z(K)= 0.5125 1.2592 2.5525 2.6525

LOGL= -186.1320

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 8 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.5837 B= 0.4840

Z(K)= 0.5062 1.3070 2.7322 3.6470

LOGL= -175.6608

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0885	0.0335	0.0074	0.0054	-0.0349	-0.0885
B	0.0335	0.0230	0.0020	-0.0021	-0.0488	-0.0949
Z(1)	0.0074	0.0020	0.0138	0.0091	0.0041	0.0004
Z(2)	0.0054	-0.0021	0.0091	0.0226	0.0227	0.0268
Z(3)	-0.0349	-0.0488	0.0041	0.0227	0.2101	0.2978
Z(4)	-0.0885	-0.0949	0.0004	0.0268	0.2978	0.5556

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.7424	0.2112	0.1205	-0.2558	-0.3991
B	0.7424	1.0000	0.1114	-0.0941	-0.7011	-0.8390
Z(1)	0.2112	0.1114	1.0000	0.5152	0.0759	0.0042
Z(2)	0.1205	-0.0941	0.5152	1.0000	0.3294	0.2388
Z(3)	-0.2558	-0.7011	0.0759	0.3294	1.0000	0.8716
Z(4)	-0.3991	-0.8390	0.0042	0.2388	0.8716	1.0000

AREA = 0.9230

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0307

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.6318	(0.4299 , 0.8024)
0.010	0.6763	(0.4955 , 0.8228)
0.020	0.7222	(0.5636 , 0.8458)
0.030	0.7496	(0.6035 , 0.8608)
0.040	0.7692	(0.6315 , 0.8721)
0.050	0.7845	(0.6527 , 0.8814)
0.060	0.7970	(0.6698 , 0.8893)
0.070	0.8076	(0.6839 , 0.8961)
0.080	0.8169	(0.6959 , 0.9022)
0.090	0.8250	(0.7063 , 0.9077)
0.100	0.8323	(0.7154 , 0.9127)
0.110	0.8389	(0.7236 , 0.9172)
0.120	0.8449	(0.7309 , 0.9214)
0.130	0.8505	(0.7375 , 0.9252)
0.140	0.8556	(0.7436 , 0.9288)
0.150	0.8604	(0.7492 , 0.9322)
0.200	0.8803	(0.7719 , 0.9460)
0.250	0.8957	(0.7890 , 0.9565)
0.300	0.9082	(0.8027 , 0.9648)
0.400	0.9280	(0.8242 , 0.9768)
0.500	0.9434	(0.8415 , 0.9849)
0.600	0.9560	(0.8566 , 0.9905)
0.700	0.9669	(0.8709 , 0.9945)
0.800	0.9768	(0.8857 , 0.9973)
0.900	0.9862	(0.9034 , 0.9991)
0.950	0.9913	(0.9160 , 0.9996)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0001, 0.4280)	(0.0000, 0.1871)	(0.0144, 0.7004)
(0.0031, 0.6030)	(0.0001, 0.4311)	(0.0333, 0.7568)
(0.0956, 0.8292)	(0.0546, 0.7906)	(0.1557, 0.8630)
(0.3064, 0.9097)	(0.2308, 0.8902)	(0.3912, 0.9265)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 9, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMAL

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 125.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 65.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	120.	4.	0.	0.	1.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	23.	0.	2.	5.	35.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0080 0.0080 0.0080 0.0400 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.5385 0.6154 0.6462 0.6462 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.3348 B= 0.4725

Z(K)= 1.7511 2.2093 2.3093 2.4093

LOGL= -98.6914

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 8 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.8911 B= 0.2887

Z(K)= 1.7590 2.0535 2.2508 2.7339

LOGL= -94.1625

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.1439	0.0582	0.0187	-0.0051	-0.0258	-0.0947
B	0.0582	0.0291	0.0038	-0.0093	-0.0206	-0.0582
Z(1)	0.0187	0.0038	0.0419	0.0377	0.0351	0.0291
Z(2)	-0.0051	-0.0093	0.0377	0.0578	0.0596	0.0693
Z(3)	-0.0258	-0.0206	0.0351	0.0596	0.0815	0.1048
Z(4)	-0.0947	-0.0582	0.0291	0.0693	0.1048	0.2247

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.9004	0.2413	-0.0564	-0.2380	-0.5266
B	0.9004	1.0000	0.1084	-0.2260	-0.4226	-0.7202
Z(1)	0.2413	0.1084	1.0000	0.7662	0.6009	0.2999
Z(2)	-0.0564	-0.2260	0.7662	1.0000	0.8682	0.6084
Z(3)	-0.2380	-0.4226	0.6009	0.8682	1.0000	0.7746
Z(4)	-0.5266	-0.7202	0.2999	0.6084	0.7746	1.0000

AREA = 0.8040

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0912

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPP	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.5585	(0.4096 , 0.6995)
0.010	0.5868	(0.4516 , 0.7123)
0.020	0.6171	(0.4897 , 0.7330)
0.030	0.6360	(0.5087 , 0.7498)
0.040	0.6501	(0.5204 , 0.7642)
0.050	0.6613	(0.5284 , 0.7767)
0.060	0.6708	(0.5341 , 0.7877)
0.070	0.6790	(0.5384 , 0.7976)
0.080	0.6863	(0.5418 , 0.8066)
0.090	0.6928	(0.5446 , 0.8148)
0.100	0.6988	(0.5468 , 0.8224)
0.110	0.7043	(0.5486 , 0.8294)
0.120	0.7094	(0.5501 , 0.8358)
0.130	0.7142	(0.5515 , 0.8419)
0.140	0.7188	(0.5526 , 0.8476)
0.150	0.7230	(0.5535 , 0.8529)
0.200	0.7415	(0.5567 , 0.8756)
0.250	0.7569	(0.5584 , 0.8936)
0.300	0.7703	(0.5592 , 0.9083)

0.400	0.7933	(	0.5595	,	0.9314)
0.500	0.8136	(	0.5587	,	0.9489)
0.600	0.8325	(	0.5571	,	0.9628)
0.700	0.8514	(	0.5549	,	0.9742)
0.800	0.8716	(	0.5517	,	0.9837)
0.900	0.8964	(	0.5465	,	0.9919)
0.950	0.9140	(	0.5417	,	0.9957)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0031, 0.5405)	(0.0001, 0.4339)	(0.0355, 0.6443)
(0.0122, 0.5953)	(0.0025, 0.5317)	(0.0454, 0.6564)
(0.0200, 0.6172)	(0.0058, 0.5644)	(0.0568, 0.6679)
(0.0393, 0.6492)	(0.0154, 0.6054)	(0.0872, 0.6911)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 9, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES
WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMAL

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 125. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 27.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	110.	10.	4.	0.	1.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	14.	2.	2.	6.	3.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0080 0.0080 0.0400 0.1200 1.0000
TPF: 0.0000 0.1111 0.3333 0.4074 0.4815 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.9060 B= 0.7267
Z(K)= 1.1751 1.7511 2.3093 2.4093
LOGL= -104.1775

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 9 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.7393 B= 0.6325
Z(K)= 1.1833 1.6786 2.1371 2.9004
LOGL= -96.8623

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A 0.2046 0.0948 0.0185 0.0021 -0.0236 -0.1023

B	0.0948	0.0614	0.0043	-0.0083	-0.0279	-0.0864
Z(1)	0.0185	0.0043	0.0213	0.0172	0.0144	0.0097
Z(2)	0.0021	-0.0083	0.0172	0.0338	0.0328	0.0381
Z(3)	-0.0236	-0.0279	0.0144	0.0328	0.0676	0.0869
Z(4)	-0.1023	-0.0864	0.0097	0.0381	0.0869	0.2634

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.8458	0.2800	0.0251	-0.2005	-0.4407
B	0.8458	1.0000	0.1192	-0.1824	-0.4333	-0.6794
Z(1)	0.2800	0.1192	1.0000	0.6440	0.3785	0.1302
Z(2)	0.0251	-0.1824	0.6440	1.0000	0.6866	0.4042
Z(3)	-0.2005	-0.4333	0.3785	0.6866	1.0000	0.6512
Z(4)	-0.4407	-0.6794	0.1302	0.4042	0.6512	1.0000

AREA = 0.7339 STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.1068

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.1867	(0.0572 , 0.4202)
0.010	0.2319	(0.0903 , 0.4499)
0.020	0.2877	(0.1370 , 0.4895)
0.030	0.3261	(0.1708 , 0.5199)
0.040	0.3563	(0.1972 , 0.5459)
0.050	0.3816	(0.2186 , 0.5691)
0.060	0.4035	(0.2366 , 0.5904)
0.070	0.4229	(0.2519 , 0.6102)
0.080	0.4405	(0.2652 , 0.6286)
0.090	0.4566	(0.2769 , 0.6459)
0.100	0.4715	(0.2873 , 0.6622)
0.110	0.4854	(0.2966 , 0.6776)
0.120	0.4984	(0.3051 , 0.6921)
0.130	0.5107	(0.3128 , 0.7059)
0.140	0.5223	(0.3199 , 0.7190)
0.150	0.5334	(0.3264 , 0.7315)
0.200	0.5820	(0.3533 , 0.7854)
0.250	0.6228	(0.3739 , 0.8282)
0.300	0.6583	(0.3908 , 0.8628)
0.400	0.7188	(0.4183 , 0.9138)
0.500	0.7701	(0.4414 , 0.9480)
0.600	0.8157	(0.4628 , 0.9707)
0.700	0.8579	(0.4843 , 0.9854)
0.800	0.8982	(0.5081 , 0.9942)
0.900	0.9394	(0.5393 , 0.9987)
0.950	0.9625	(0.5638 , 0.9997)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0019, 0.1367)	(0.0000, 0.0417)	(0.0291, 0.3231)

(0.0163, 0.2701) (0.0041, 0.1749) (0.0518, 0.3859)
 (0.0466, 0.3735) (0.0207, 0.2911) (0.0937, 0.4623)
 (0.1183, 0.4963) (0.0709, 0.4247) (0.1847, 0.5681)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
 OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
 FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 9, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES
 WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMAL

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 125. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 125.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	74.	45.	6.	0.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	14.	35.	54.	10.	12.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.0480 0.4080 1.0000
 TPF: 0.0000 0.0960 0.1760 0.6080 0.8880 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.5928 B= 1.0021
 Z(K)= 0.2323 1.6649 2.5525 2.6525
 LOGL= -291.5787

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 6 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.3650 B= 0.6517
 Z(K)= 0.2320 1.6703 3.5245 4.0979
 LOGL= -276.9216

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0333	0.0153	0.0090	0.0013	-0.0356	-0.0483
B	0.0153	0.0162	0.0030	-0.0129	-0.0612	-0.0759
Z(1)	0.0090	0.0030	0.0128	0.0060	-0.0025	-0.0052
Z(2)	0.0013	-0.0129	0.0060	0.0358	0.0715	0.0829
Z(3)	-0.0356	-0.0612	-0.0025	0.0715	0.2948	0.3453
Z(4)	-0.0483	-0.0759	-0.0052	0.0829	0.3453	0.4386

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6584	0.4356	0.0388	-0.3594	-0.4000
B	0.6584	1.0000	0.2100	-0.5363	-0.8854	-0.9004
Z(1)	0.4356	0.2100	1.0000	0.2790	-0.0408	-0.0689
Z(2)	0.0388	-0.5363	0.2790	1.0000	0.6956	0.6613
Z(3)	-0.3594	-0.8854	-0.0408	0.6956	1.0000	0.9602
Z(4)	-0.4000	-0.9004	-0.0689	0.6613	0.9602	1.0000

AREA = 0.8736 STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0249

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
 BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
 TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED

FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)	
0.005	0.3767	(0.2113 , 0.5690)	
0.010	0.4398	(0.2780 , 0.6125)	
0.020	0.5104	(0.3595 , 0.6599)	
0.030	0.5552	(0.4139 , 0.6898)	
0.040	0.5885	(0.4553 , 0.7122)	
0.050	0.6151	(0.4887 , 0.7303)	
0.060	0.6374	(0.5168 , 0.7456)	
0.070	0.6565	(0.5410 , 0.7590)	
0.080	0.6733	(0.5621 , 0.7709)	
0.090	0.6883	(0.5809 , 0.7817)	
0.100	0.7018	(0.5978 , 0.7915)	
0.110	0.7141	(0.6130 , 0.8006)	
0.120	0.7254	(0.6270 , 0.8090)	
0.130	0.7359	(0.6397 , 0.8170)	
0.140	0.7456	(0.6515 , 0.8244)	
0.150	0.7547	(0.6625 , 0.8314)	
0.200	0.7929	(0.7075 , 0.8615)	
0.250	0.8227	(0.7415 , 0.8855)	
0.300	0.8470	(0.7687 , 0.9053)	
0.400	0.8850	(0.8107 , 0.9357)	
0.500	0.9139	(0.8431 , 0.9575)	
0.600	0.9370	(0.8703 , 0.9733)	
0.700	0.9560	(0.8947 , 0.9847)	
0.800	0.9721	(0.9182 , 0.9925)	
0.900	0.9861	(0.9433 , 0.9976)	
0.950	0.9926	(0.9589 , 0.9991)	

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0000, 0.0958)	(0.0000, 0.0157)	(0.0026, 0.3228)
(0.0002, 0.1756)	(0.0000, 0.0520)	(0.0069, 0.4058)
(0.0474, 0.6089)	(0.0206, 0.5138)	(0.0969, 0.6978)
(0.4083, 0.8876)	(0.3250, 0.8575)	(0.4959, 0.9128)

APPENDIX IV

B VIII

ROC FIT (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 10, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 100.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 42.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	94.	4.	1.	0.	1.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	14.	3.	3.	4.	18.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0100 0.0100 0.0200 0.0600 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4286 0.5238 0.5952 0.6667 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.5622 B= 0.6980

Z(K)= 1.5551 2.0542 2.2268 2.3268

LOGL= -87.2521

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 5 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.4407 B= 0.6401

Z(K)= 1.5592 1.9417 2.2197 2.5170

LOGL= -84.9281

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.3827	0.1857	0.0387	-0.0155	-0.0682	-0.1359
B	0.1857	0.1039	0.0084	-0.0248	-0.0567	-0.0972
Z(1)	0.0387	0.0084	0.0400	0.0346	0.0311	0.0273
Z(2)	-0.0155	-0.0248	0.0346	0.0585	0.0639	0.0722
Z(3)	-0.0682	-0.0567	0.0311	0.0639	0.0962	0.1157
Z(4)	-0.1359	-0.0972	0.0273	0.0722	0.1157	0.1722

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.9310	0.3127	-0.1038	-0.3552	-0.5292
B	0.9310	1.0000	0.1307	-0.3180	-0.5666	-0.7266
Z(1)	0.3127	0.1307	1.0000	0.7158	0.5011	0.3296
Z(2)	-0.1038	-0.3180	0.7158	1.0000	0.8521	0.7189
Z(3)	-0.3552	-0.5666	0.5011	0.8521	1.0000	0.8989
Z(4)	-0.5292	-0.7266	0.3296	0.7189	0.8989	1.0000

AREA = 0.8875

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0691

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)	
0.005	0.4174	(0.1907 , 0.6767)	
0.010	0.4806	(0.2717 , 0.6951)	
0.020	0.5500	(0.3638 , 0.7256)	
0.030	0.5935	(0.4167 , 0.7528)	
0.040	0.6254	(0.4508 , 0.7773)	
0.050	0.6508	(0.4744 , 0.7993)	
0.060	0.6719	(0.4916 , 0.8190)	
0.070	0.6900	(0.5046 , 0.8365)	
0.080	0.7058	(0.5148 , 0.8520)	
0.090	0.7198	(0.5230 , 0.8658)	
0.100	0.7324	(0.5297 , 0.8782)	
0.110	0.7439	(0.5353 , 0.8892)	
0.120	0.7544	(0.5402 , 0.8990)	
0.130	0.7641	(0.5443 , 0.9079)	
0.140	0.7731	(0.5480 , 0.9159)	
0.150	0.7815	(0.5512 , 0.9230)	
0.200	0.8165	(0.5630 , 0.9501)	
0.250	0.8435	(0.5708 , 0.9671)	
0.300	0.8655	(0.5765 , 0.9782)	
0.400	0.8995	(0.5845 , 0.9905)	
0.500	0.9252	(0.5902 , 0.9960)	
0.600	0.9455	(0.5948 , 0.9985)	
0.700	0.9621	(0.5989 , 0.9995)	
0.800	0.9761	(0.6029 , 0.9999)	
0.900	0.9881	(0.6074 , 1.0000)	
0.950	0.9937	(0.6105 , 1.0000)	

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0059, 0.4323)	(0.0004, 0.2447)	(0.0442, 0.6369)
(0.0132, 0.5079)	(0.0023, 0.3559)	(0.0535, 0.6587)
(0.0261, 0.5784)	(0.0078, 0.4579)	(0.0711, 0.6919)
(0.0595, 0.6710)	(0.0255, 0.5760)	(0.1215, 0.7560)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 10, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 100.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 51.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	91.	4.	0.	1.	4.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	18.	4.	0.	5.	24.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0400 0.0500 0.0900 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4706 0.5686 0.6471 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.7439 B= 1.0039

Z(K)= 1.3410 1.6452 1.7511

LOGL= -99.3411

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.7844 B= 1.0437

Z(K)= 1.3425 1.5801 1.7761

LOGL= -98.0825

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A 0.6934 0.4292 0.0497 -0.0069 -0.0612

B 0.4292 0.2914 0.0129 -0.0273 -0.0655

Z(1) 0.0497 0.0129 0.0311 0.0281 0.0258

Z(2) -0.0069 -0.0273 0.0281 0.0370 0.0395

Z(3) -0.0612 -0.0655 0.0258 0.0395 0.0529

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A 1.0000 0.9547 0.3385 -0.0433 -0.3193

B 0.9547 1.0000 0.1350 -0.2628 -0.5272

Z(1) 0.3385 0.1350 1.0000 0.8281 0.6350

Z(2) -0.0433 -0.2628 0.8281 1.0000 0.8929

Z(3) -0.3193 -0.5272 0.6350 0.8929 1.0000

AREA = 0.8915

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0515

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.1829	(0.0150 , 0.6407)
0.010	0.2598	(0.0475 , 0.6488)
0.020	0.3596	(0.1264 , 0.6644)
0.030	0.4290	(0.2035 , 0.6813)
0.040	0.4828	(0.2705 , 0.7002)
0.050	0.5268	(0.3258 , 0.7211)
0.060	0.5641	(0.3699 , 0.7437)
0.070	0.5963	(0.4045 , 0.7672)
0.080	0.6246	(0.4313 , 0.7906)
0.090	0.6498	(0.4521 , 0.8133)
0.100	0.6725	(0.4684 , 0.8346)
0.110	0.6929	(0.4813 , 0.8543)
0.120	0.7116	(0.4917 , 0.8722)
0.130	0.7287	(0.5002 , 0.8882)
0.140	0.7444	(0.5072 , 0.9025)
0.150	0.7589	(0.5131 , 0.9151)
0.200	0.8176	(0.5321 , 0.9584)
0.250	0.8601	(0.5423 , 0.9801)
0.300	0.8921	(0.5487 , 0.9907)
0.400	0.9358	(0.5563 , 0.9981)
0.500	0.9628	(0.5605 , 0.9997)

0.600	0.9797	(	0.5632	,	1.0000)
0.700	0.9901	(	0.5650	,	1.0000)
0.800	0.9961	(	0.5661	,	1.0000)
0.900	0.9991	(	0.5665	,	1.0000)
0.950	0.9998	(	0.5663	,	1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0379, 0.4724)	(0.0130, 0.2946)	(0.0926, 0.6559)
(0.0570, 0.5538)	(0.0252, 0.3981)	(0.1145, 0.7016)
(0.0897, 0.6492)	(0.0457, 0.5090)	(0.1594, 0.7716)

1 R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 10, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 100. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 23.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	96.	2.	1.	1.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	20.	2.	0.	0.	1.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0100 0.0200 0.0400 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.0435 0.0435 0.0435 0.1304 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.0057 B= 0.6871

Z(K)= 1.7511 2.0542 2.3268 2.5762

LOGL= -34.0185

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 7 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.1095 B= 0.7126

Z(K)= 1.7463 2.1891 2.3811 2.7516

LOGL= -33.5911

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	1.2379	0.5909	0.0566	-0.0612	-0.1250	-0.2807
B	0.5909	0.3157	0.0114	-0.0532	-0.0884	-0.1745
Z(1)	0.0566	0.0114	0.0514	0.0437	0.0408	0.0356
Z(2)	-0.0612	-0.0532	0.0437	0.0968	0.0986	0.1071

Z(3) -0.1250 -0.0884 0.0408 0.0986 0.1412 0.1559
 Z(4) -0.2807 -0.1745 0.0356 0.1071 0.1559 0.3118

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A 1.0000 0.9453 0.2243 -0.1767 -0.2989 -0.4518
 B 0.9453 1.0000 0.0898 -0.3045 -0.4188 -0.5560
 Z(1) 0.2243 0.0898 1.0000 0.6202 0.4794 0.2813
 Z(2) -0.1767 -0.3045 0.6202 1.0000 0.8436 0.6162
 Z(3) -0.2989 -0.4188 0.4794 0.8436 1.0000 0.7429
 Z(4) -0.4518 -0.5560 0.2813 0.6162 0.7429 1.0000

AREA = 0.5355 STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.3512

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
 BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
 TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
 FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.0421	(0.0027 , 0.2502)
0.010	0.0607	(0.0078 , 0.2487)
0.020	0.0878	(0.0181 , 0.2692)
0.030	0.1091	(0.0260 , 0.3017)
0.040	0.1275	(0.0313 , 0.3392)
0.050	0.1439	(0.0346 , 0.3787)
0.060	0.1590	(0.0366 , 0.4182)
0.070	0.1730	(0.0378 , 0.4570)
0.080	0.1862	(0.0384 , 0.4942)
0.090	0.1987	(0.0386 , 0.5298)
0.100	0.2107	(0.0386 , 0.5634)
0.110	0.2222	(0.0384 , 0.5951)
0.120	0.2333	(0.0380 , 0.6249)
0.130	0.2441	(0.0376 , 0.6528)
0.140	0.2545	(0.0371 , 0.6789)
0.150	0.2646	(0.0366 , 0.7033)
0.200	0.3120	(0.0337 , 0.8021)
0.250	0.3553	(0.0308 , 0.8703)
0.300	0.3959	(0.0281 , 0.9165)
0.400	0.4718	(0.0233 , 0.9678)
0.500	0.5436	(0.0192 , 0.9890)
0.600	0.6140	(0.0155 , 0.9969)
0.700	0.6854	(0.0122 , 0.9993)
0.800	0.7609	(0.0091 , 0.9999)
0.900	0.8468	(0.0058 , 1.0000)
0.950	0.9001	(0.0040 , 1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
 CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
 CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0030, 0.0321)	(0.0001, 0.0043)	(0.0487, 0.1420)
(0.0086, 0.0562)	(0.0009, 0.0173)	(0.0500, 0.1440)
(0.0143, 0.0735)	(0.0026, 0.0297)	(0.0571, 0.1548)
(0.0404, 0.1282)	(0.0142, 0.0733)	(0.0965, 0.2066)

ROCFIT (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 10, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 100.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 100.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	91.	6.	2.	1.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	37.	22.	20.	6.	15.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0100 0.0300 0.0900 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.1500 0.2100 0.4100 0.6300 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.8597 B= 1.1295

Z(K)= 1.3410 1.8812 2.3268 2.5762

LOGL= -186.6256

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 5 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.6595 B= 0.9936

Z(K)= 1.3387 1.8972 2.4656 2.7230

LOGL= -186.2753

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.3016	0.1713	0.0444	-0.0289	-0.1175	-0.1599
B	0.1713	0.1138	0.0102	-0.0408	-0.1014	-0.1302
Z(1)	0.0444	0.0102	0.0310	0.0251	0.0193	0.0167
Z(2)	-0.0289	-0.0408	0.0251	0.0514	0.0715	0.0813
Z(3)	-0.1175	-0.1014	0.0193	0.0715	0.1364	0.1605
Z(4)	-0.1599	-0.1302	0.0167	0.0813	0.1605	0.2006

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.9249	0.4596	-0.2320	-0.5793	-0.6499
B	0.9249	1.0000	0.1723	-0.5331	-0.8142	-0.8616
Z(1)	0.4596	0.1723	1.0000	0.6282	0.2976	0.2124
Z(2)	-0.2320	-0.5331	0.6282	1.0000	0.8537	0.8011
Z(3)	-0.5793	-0.8142	0.2976	0.8537	1.0000	0.9706
Z(4)	-0.6499	-0.8616	0.2124	0.8011	0.9706	1.0000

AREA = 0.8804

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0438

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.1840	(	0.0429	, 0.4670)
0.010	0.2571	(	0.0914	, 0.5109)
0.020	0.3514	(	0.1766	, 0.5656)
0.030	0.4169	(	0.2456	, 0.6060)
0.040	0.4680	(	0.3013	, 0.6405)
0.050	0.5099	(	0.3465	, 0.6716)
0.060	0.5455	(	0.3835	, 0.7002)
0.070	0.5765	(	0.4141	, 0.7266)
0.080	0.6038	(	0.4398	, 0.7511)
0.090	0.6282	(	0.4616	, 0.7736)
0.100	0.6502	(	0.4803	, 0.7943)
0.110	0.6703	(	0.4967	, 0.8132)
0.120	0.6886	(	0.5111	, 0.8305)
0.130	0.7055	(	0.5240	, 0.8462)
0.140	0.7211	(	0.5356	, 0.8605)
0.150	0.7356	(	0.5462	, 0.8736)
0.200	0.7949	(	0.5882	, 0.9228)
0.250	0.8388	(	0.6195	, 0.9530)
0.300	0.8726	(	0.6448	, 0.9717)
0.400	0.9205	(	0.6859	, 0.9902)
0.500	0.9515	(	0.7201	, 0.9969)
0.600	0.9720	(	0.7511	, 0.9992)
0.700	0.9854	(	0.7815	, 0.9998)
0.800	0.9937	(	0.8134	, 1.0000)
0.900	0.9983	(	0.8520	, 1.0000)
0.950	0.9995	(	0.8792	, 1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0032, 0.1477)	(0.0002, 0.0275)	(0.0325, 0.4310)
(0.0068, 0.2146)	(0.0007, 0.0656)	(0.0408, 0.4716)
(0.0289, 0.4108)	(0.0096, 0.2524)	(0.0731, 0.5855)
(0.0903, 0.6291)	(0.0461, 0.4947)	(0.1602, 0.7492)

APPENDIX IV

B IX

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

M A X I M U M L I K E L I H O O D E S T I M A T I O N
O F A B I N O R M A L R O C C U R V E
F R O M R A T I N G D A T A

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 11, Mass Question

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 100. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 42.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	76.	17.	0.	1.	6.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	13.	1.	0.	2.	26.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0600 0.0700 0.2400 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.6190 0.6667 0.6905 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.6234 B= 0.1714

Z(K)= 0.7060 1.4761 1.5551

LOGL= -113.0300

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 4 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.6617 B= 0.2222

Z(K)= 0.7099 1.4142 1.5978

LOGL= -111.9829

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0626	0.0207	0.0054	-0.0002	-0.0026
B	0.0207	0.0174	0.0017	-0.0046	-0.0074
Z(1)	0.0054	0.0017	0.0189	0.0132	0.0121
Z(2)	-0.0002	-0.0046	0.0132	0.0329	0.0316
Z(3)	-0.0026	-0.0074	0.0121	0.0316	0.0415

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.6284	0.1570	-0.0048	-0.0516
B	0.6284	1.0000	0.0938	-0.1911	-0.2756
Z(1)	0.1570	0.0938	1.0000	0.5295	0.4318
Z(2)	-0.0048	-0.1911	0.5295	1.0000	0.8557
Z(3)	-0.0516	-0.2756	0.4318	0.8557	1.0000

AREA = 0.7408

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0756

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
-----	-----	----------------------------

0.005	0.5356	(	0.3324	,	0.7297)
0.010	0.5575	(	0.3684	,	0.7342)
0.020	0.5813	(	0.4066	,	0.7411)
0.030	0.5963	(	0.4297	,	0.7468)
0.040	0.6074	(	0.4462	,	0.7519)
0.050	0.6164	(	0.4590	,	0.7565)
0.060	0.6240	(	0.4694	,	0.7608)
0.070	0.6307	(	0.4782	,	0.7649)
0.080	0.6366	(	0.4856	,	0.7688)
0.090	0.6420	(	0.4921	,	0.7725)
0.100	0.6469	(	0.4979	,	0.7761)
0.110	0.6514	(	0.5030	,	0.7796)
0.120	0.6556	(	0.5076	,	0.7829)
0.130	0.6596	(	0.5117	,	0.7862)
0.140	0.6633	(	0.5155	,	0.7894)
0.150	0.6669	(	0.5190	,	0.7925)
0.200	0.6825	(	0.5329	,	0.8070)
0.250	0.6956	(	0.5428	,	0.8203)
0.300	0.7072	(	0.5503	,	0.8325)
0.400	0.7276	(	0.5609	,	0.8549)
0.500	0.7459	(	0.5679	,	0.8754)
0.600	0.7636	(	0.5729	,	0.8947)
0.700	0.7817	(	0.5765	,	0.9136)
0.800	0.8020	(	0.5789	,	0.9329)
0.900	0.8280	(	0.5800	,	0.9546)
0.950	0.8478	(	0.5795	,	0.9681)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0550, 0.6204)	(0.0229, 0.5862)	(0.1154, 0.6537)
(0.0786, 0.6359)	(0.0384, 0.6058)	(0.1448, 0.6651)
(0.2389, 0.6928)	(0.1637, 0.6715)	(0.3298, 0.7136)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 11, MicroCalcifications

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY)

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 100.

NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 51.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	95.	0.	0.	1.	4.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	26.	2.	0.	0.	23.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.0400 0.0500 0.0500 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.4510 0.4510 0.4902 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.5769 B= 0.9713
 Z(K)= 1.5452 1.6452 1.7511
 LOGL= -67.9594

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 5 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 1.6025 B= 0.9900
 Z(K)= 1.6444 1.7102 1.7441
 LOGL= -66.6294

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	4.1910	2.4630	0.0735	-0.0363	-0.0944
B	2.4630	1.4733	0.0178	-0.0482	-0.0832
Z(1)	0.0735	0.0178	0.0446	0.0434	0.0428
Z(2)	-0.0363	-0.0482	0.0434	0.0474	0.0483
Z(3)	-0.0944	-0.0832	0.0428	0.0483	0.0512

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.9912	0.1699	-0.0814	-0.2037
B	0.9912	1.0000	0.0695	-0.1825	-0.3028
Z(1)	0.1699	0.0695	1.0000	0.9449	0.8960
Z(2)	-0.0814	-0.1825	0.9449	1.0000	0.9806
Z(3)	-0.2037	-0.3028	0.8960	0.9806	1.0000

AREA = 0.8726 STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.1617

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
 BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
 TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
 FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.1716	(0.0008 , 0.8977)
0.010	0.2416	(0.0095 , 0.8277)
0.020	0.3332	(0.0688 , 0.7331)
0.030	0.3975	(0.1615 , 0.6802)
0.040	0.4478	(0.2436 , 0.6673)
0.050	0.4895	(0.2873 , 0.6945)
0.060	0.5251	(0.2958 , 0.7461)
0.070	0.5561	(0.2860 , 0.8016)
0.080	0.5836	(0.2690 , 0.8504)
0.090	0.6083	(0.2500 , 0.8896)
0.100	0.6306	(0.2310 , 0.9197)
0.110	0.6510	(0.2128 , 0.9421)
0.120	0.6697	(0.1959 , 0.9586)
0.130	0.6870	(0.1802 , 0.9706)
0.140	0.7030	(0.1658 , 0.9792)
0.150	0.7178	(0.1525 , 0.9853)
0.200	0.7792	(0.1010 , 0.9976)
0.250	0.8251	(0.0672 , 0.9996)
0.300	0.8608	(0.0448 , 0.9999)
0.400	0.9118	(0.0195 , 1.0000)
0.500	0.9455	(0.0080 , 1.0000)
0.600	0.9681	(0.0029 , 1.0000)
0.700	0.9831	(0.0009 , 1.0000)
0.800	0.9926	(0.0002 , 1.0000)

0.900	0.9980	(	0.0000	,	1.0000)
0.950	0.9994	(	0.0000	,	1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0406, 0.4506)	(0.0143, 0.2866)	(0.0967, 0.6236)
(0.0436, 0.4639)	(0.0163, 0.3040)	(0.0996, 0.6299)
(0.0500, 0.4898)	(0.0198, 0.3316)	(0.1093, 0.6497)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 11, FAS/AD

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES
WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 100. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 23.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	73.	1.	0.	14.	12.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	13.	1.	0.	5.	4.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPF: 0.0000 0.1200 0.2600 0.2700 1.0000
TPF: 0.0000 0.1739 0.3913 0.4348 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.6094 B= 1.3192
Z(K)= 0.6125 0.6430 1.1751
LOGL= -106.1220

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 3 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.6843 B= 1.3990
Z(K)= 0.6117 0.6559 1.1707
LOGL= -105.9773

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.3212	0.2899	0.0325	0.0300	-0.0014
B	0.2899	0.3677	0.0120	0.0086	-0.0324
Z(1)	0.0325	0.0120	0.0180	0.0176	0.0132
Z(2)	0.0300	0.0086	0.0176	0.0181	0.0140
Z(3)	-0.0014	-0.0324	0.0132	0.0140	0.0263

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.8435	0.4273	0.3936	-0.0149
B	0.8435	1.0000	0.1470	0.1056	-0.3302
Z(1)	0.4273	0.1470	1.0000	0.9726	0.6091
Z(2)	0.3936	0.1056	0.9726	1.0000	0.6421
Z(3)	-0.0149	-0.3302	0.6091	0.6421	1.0000

AREA = 0.6547

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0889

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPF	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)		
0.005	0.0018	(	0.0000	, 0.2380)
0.010	0.0051	(	0.0000	, 0.2586)
0.020	0.0143	(	0.0001	, 0.2840)
0.030	0.0257	(	0.0004	, 0.3022)
0.040	0.0387	(	0.0011	, 0.3174)
0.050	0.0529	(	0.0026	, 0.3310)
0.060	0.0679	(	0.0049	, 0.3438)
0.070	0.0837	(	0.0084	, 0.3561)
0.080	0.1000	(	0.0130	, 0.3683)
0.090	0.1167	(	0.0188	, 0.3804)
0.100	0.1337	(	0.0259	, 0.3927)
0.110	0.1511	(	0.0341	, 0.4053)
0.120	0.1686	(	0.0434	, 0.4182)
0.130	0.1863	(	0.0536	, 0.4316)
0.140	0.2041	(	0.0646	, 0.4456)
0.150	0.2219	(	0.0762	, 0.4601)
0.200	0.3110	(	0.1372	, 0.5426)
0.250	0.3979	(	0.1919	, 0.6380)
0.300	0.4805	(	0.2348	, 0.7342)
0.400	0.6295	(	0.2939	, 0.8855)
0.500	0.7531	(	0.3348	, 0.9637)
0.600	0.8504	(	0.3685	, 0.9921)
0.700	0.9218	(	0.4003	, 0.9990)
0.800	0.9687	(	0.4343	, 0.9999)
0.900	0.9934	(	0.4784	, 1.0000)
0.950	0.9986	(	0.5130	, 1.0000)

ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.1209, 0.1702)	(0.0683, 0.0811)	(0.1968, 0.3053)
(0.2559, 0.4078)	(0.1789, 0.2735)	(0.3475, 0.5540)
(0.2704, 0.4319)	(0.1908, 0.2948)	(0.3637, 0.5779)

1

R O C F I T (JUNE 1993 VERSION) :

MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATION
OF A BINORMAL ROC CURVE
FROM RATING DATA

DATA DESCRIPTION: Reader 11, Benign or Malignant

DATA COLLECTED IN 5 CATEGORIES

WITH CATEGORY 5 REPRESENTING STRONGEST EVIDENCE OF POSITIVITY (E.G., THAT ABNORMALITY

NO. OF ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES = 100. NO. OF ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES = 100.

RESPONSE DATA:

CATEGORY	1	2	3	4	5
ACTUALLY NEGATIVE CASES	56.	31.	13.	0.	0.
ACTUALLY POSITIVE CASES	21.	38.	18.	14.	9.

OBSERVED OPERATING POINTS:

FPP: 0.0000 0.0000 0.0000 0.1300 0.4400 1.0000

TPF: 0.0000 0.0900 0.2300 0.4100 0.7900 1.0000

INITIAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.8157 B= 0.7526

Z(K)= 0.1507 1.1265 2.4762 2.5762

LOGL= -270.4485

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

PROCEDURE CONVERGES AFTER 7 ITERATIONS.

FINAL VALUES OF PARAMETERS:

A= 0.8626 B= 0.7836

Z(K)= 0.1283 1.2717 2.1074 2.8588

LOGL= -249.0090

CHI-SQUARE GOODNESS OF FIT NOT CALCULATED BECAUSE SOME EXPECTED CELL FREQUENCIES ARE :

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX:

A	0.0316	0.0134	0.0127	0.0070	-0.0015	-0.0119
B	0.0134	0.0174	0.0044	-0.0078	-0.0229	-0.0396
Z(1)	0.0127	0.0044	0.0157	0.0086	0.0045	0.0006
Z(2)	0.0070	-0.0078	0.0086	0.0247	0.0289	0.0356
Z(3)	-0.0015	-0.0229	0.0045	0.0289	0.0647	0.0826
Z(4)	-0.0119	-0.0396	0.0006	0.0356	0.0826	0.1506

CORRELATION MATRIX:

A	1.0000	0.5699	0.5690	0.2500	-0.0329	-0.1725
B	0.5699	1.0000	0.2638	-0.3768	-0.6815	-0.7725
Z(1)	0.5690	0.2638	1.0000	0.4374	0.1427	0.0120
Z(2)	0.2500	-0.3768	0.4374	1.0000	0.7221	0.5829
Z(3)	-0.0329	-0.6815	0.1427	0.7221	1.0000	0.8373
Z(4)	-0.1725	-0.7725	0.0120	0.5829	0.8373	1.0000

AREA = 0.7514

STD. DEV.(AREA) = 0.0382

1

ESTIMATED BINORMAL ROC CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER
BOUNDS ON ASYMMETRIC 95% CONFIDENCE INTERVAL FOR
TRUE-POSITIVE FRACTION AT EACH SPECIFIED
FALSE-POSITIVE FRACTION:

FPP	TPF	(LOWER BOUND, UPPER BOUND)
0.005	0.1238	(0.0441 , 0.2718)
0.010	0.1684	(0.0728 , 0.3207)
0.020	0.2275	(0.1178 , 0.3791)
0.030	0.2704	(0.1544 , 0.4187)

0.040	0.3052	(	0.1860	,	0.4497)
0.050	0.3349	(	0.2142	,	0.4756)
0.060	0.3609	(	0.2397	,	0.4982)
0.070	0.3844	(	0.2631	,	0.5183)
0.080	0.4057	(	0.2847	,	0.5366)
0.090	0.4254	(	0.3048	,	0.5534)
0.100	0.4436	(	0.3237	,	0.5690)
0.110	0.4607	(	0.3415	,	0.5837)
0.120	0.4768	(	0.3582	,	0.5975)
0.130	0.4920	(	0.3741	,	0.6106)
0.140	0.5064	(	0.3892	,	0.6230)
0.150	0.5201	(	0.4036	,	0.6350)
0.200	0.5805	(	0.4667	,	0.6880)
0.250	0.6309	(	0.5188	,	0.7329)
0.300	0.6744	(	0.5632	,	0.7719)
0.400	0.7468	(	0.6364	,	0.8364)
0.500	0.8058	(	0.6965	,	0.8870)
0.600	0.8556	(	0.7491	,	0.9265)
0.700	0.8985	(	0.7977	,	0.9566)
0.800	0.9360	(	0.8454	,	0.9787)
0.900	0.9690	(	0.8970	,	0.9932)
0.950	0.9843	(	0.9286	,	0.9977)

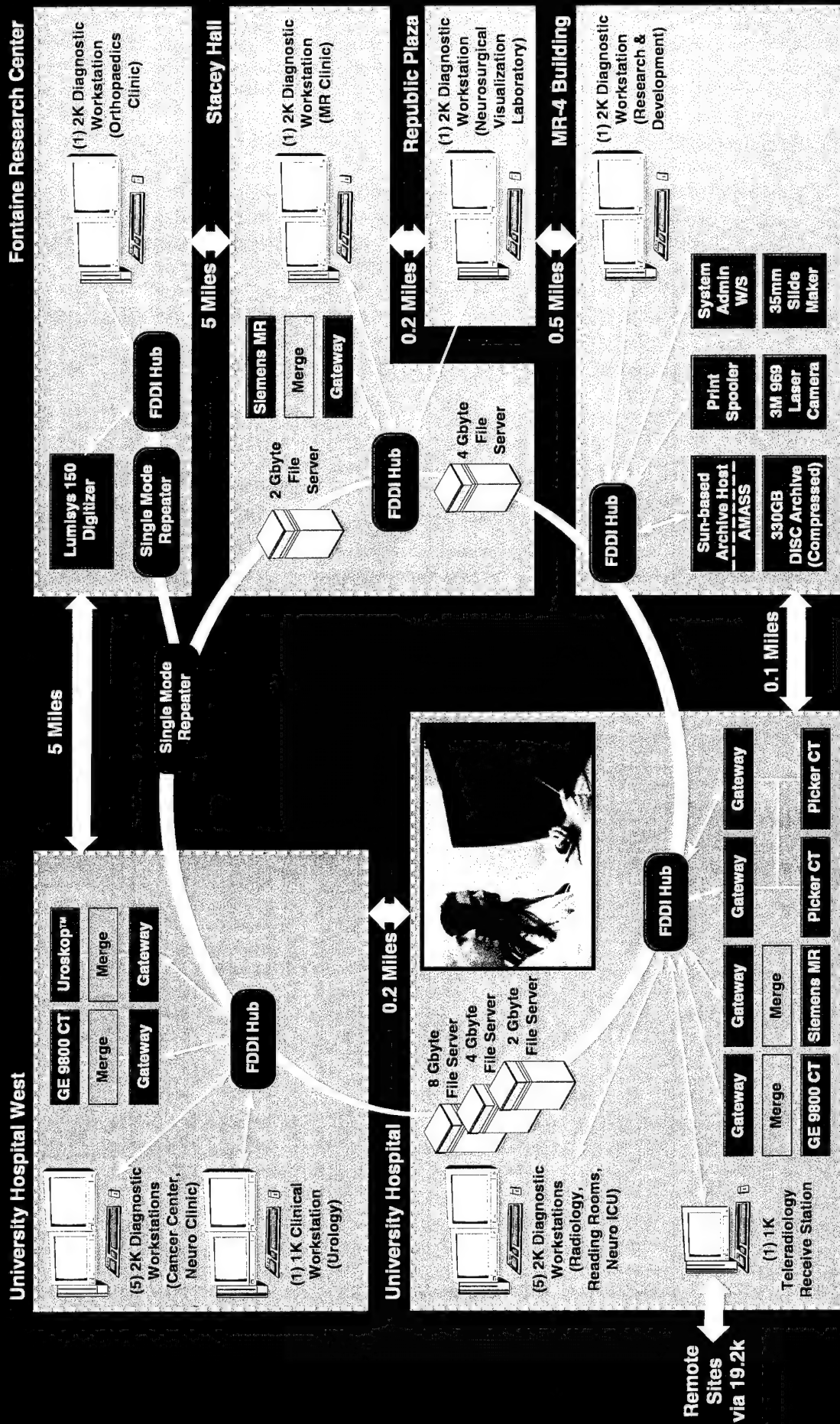
ESTIMATES OF EXPECTED OPERATING POINTS ON FITTED ROC
CURVE, WITH LOWER AND UPPER BOUNDS OF ASYMMETRIC 95%
CONFIDENCE INTERVALS ALONG THE CURVE FOR THOSE POINTS:

EXPECTED OPERATING POINT (FPF , TPF)	LOWER BOUND (FPF , TPF)	UPPER BOUND (FPF , TPF)
(0.0021, 0.0842)	(0.0001, 0.0242)	(0.0179, 0.2172)
(0.0175, 0.2151)	(0.0046, 0.1191)	(0.0538, 0.3453)
(0.1017, 0.4468)	(0.0571, 0.3537)	(0.1676, 0.5428)
(0.4490, 0.7770)	(0.3543, 0.7155)	(0.5467, 0.8301)

APPENDIX

5 A

The University of Virginia PACS



AS9504-78

Third Party Interfaces

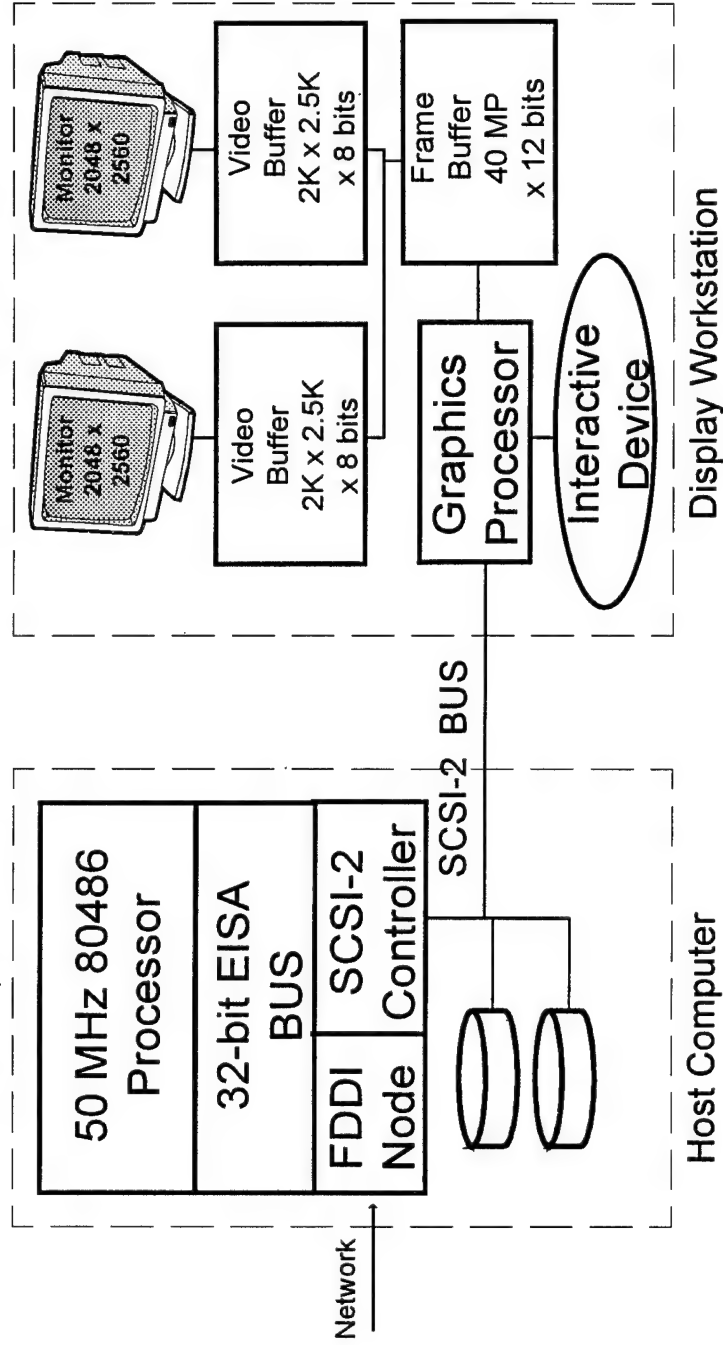
University of Virginia, Legacy Systems

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APPENDIX

5 B

DISPLAY SYSTEM



APPENDIX

5 C

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98195

*Brent K. Stewart, Ph.D.
Associate Professor and Director
Diagnostic Physics Laboratory
Department of Radiology, RC-05*

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19 March 1995

Samuel J. Dwyer III, Ph.D.
Professor
Department of Radiology
University of Virginia
MR-4 Room 1190
Charlottesville, VA 22908

Dear Sam:

Please find enclosed the findings of my visit to the Medical College of Virginia on 1/27/95 and the University of Virginia on 1/28/95 as consultant on the US Army Medical Research and Development Command grant entitled: "Evaluation of a Digital Telemammography System: a Model for a Regional System."

Visit to the Medical College of Virginia

On 1/27/95, I met with Ellen Shaw de Parades, M.D., Chief of Mammography at the Medical College of Virginia's Department of Radiology and Principal Investigator of the telemammography grant. The purpose of the consulting at the Medical College of Virginia was to analyze the design of the Receiver Operator Characteristics (ROC) studies, comment on the method of selecting images for the study, examine the images already collected for the study, and discuss strategies for analysis of the ROC after the testing has concluded. I prepared a list of questions (given below). I also sat through a few of the tests to give advice on reading room environment, e.g., view box luminance and glare.

I submitted a list of questions to Dr. de Parades regarding the analog film and digital softcopy ROC testing:

1. Has the ROC testing commenced and if so, how far along is it?
2. Has the ROC study design changed significantly from that stated in the initial proposal?
3. How are the mammograms for the ROC study selected?
4. You are selecting age-matched normal controls. Are you matching these normal mammograms for overall parenchymal density as well? If so, how are you accomplishing this?
5. Are the initial 200 mammograms cited in the grant application digitized yet? If so, what is keeping you from initiating the digital softcopy ROC portion of the study?

6. For mammogram digitization, what quality control/assurance program have you instituted?
7. In the original grant application, it was stated that the digital softcopy review might occur on any of ten different 2K resolution workstations throughout the UVA Department of Radiology. Unless these workstation's monitors are periodically and effectively calibrated, this might confound the ROC results.
8. In the original grant application, the images read at the remote Northridge outpatient clinic were to be subjected to a preference test (scale: 1-5). Would it be better to have these cases overread by mammographers at UVA and statistically calculate the analysis of variance?
9. Reading all of the analog images first produces a bias in the ROC test. It would be better to have one-half of the radiologists read the digital softcopy images first and the other radiologists read the analog images first. Of course, as there will be multiple reading sessions for each modality, each session could be randomly picked from analog or digital. This bias may, of course, be confounded as the radiologists will know which images are analog and which are digital.
10. Is ground truth available for all of the films to be used in the study? What aside information are you using to establish ground truth? Is there a truth committee? If so, who is on it and how do they arrive a conclusion regarding a case without unanimity?
11. A random number generator should also be used for ordering the analog and digital normals and abnormals in each of the ROC study sessions. Is this the case and if not, why not?
12. Who will be collecting, collating and performing the analysis of the ROC test result data? Will you be using one of the standard software packages like ROCFIT or CORROC from the University of Chicago?
13. In the grant, it is stated that in addition to the 50 μ m digitized radiographs, that some would be digitized at 23 μ m. If so, how many and are you adding this as another section of the original ROC study?
14. It appears from the grant application that the ROC results will be pooled for the four different pathology types. Is this still the case? Will you achieve sufficient statistical power in the non-pooled case?
15. How has splitting the grant across institutions (UVA and MCV) affected the design and execution of the proposed work?
16. Will you be using the BIRADS system information for patient selection? It doesn't appear that the RadCare radiology information system in place at the MCV will facilitate on-line image selection for the ROC. What system will you have to help automate patient selection?
17. Are there any problems in selecting cases from both MCV and UVA in terms of image quality differences? There should be differences in film type, screen type, mammography machine output, film processing, etc.
18. It will be possible to time the readers using the computer in the softcopy display workstation. Are you planning on doing this? If so, could the radiologist write-down the start and end times on the scoring sheets?

Advice on ROC Reading Sessions:

I also sat through three sessions of analog ROC testing with one private practice mammographer and two MCV faculty radiologists. A specific mammography view panel was used. This viewing panel had the capability of shuttering out extraneous light around the edges of the films, however, this was not done in all cases by all radiologists. Both 8"x10" and 10"x12" films were used. One row was used at a time. The medio-lateral views paired on the left, the cranial-caudal radiographs were paired on the right. The room, the mammography reading room, was fairly quiet, but was simultaneously used by another radiologist and a resident, as well as Dr. de Parades during the ROC sessions. The readers did interrupt their reading sessions to speak with colleagues or answer the phone/pager. There were no overhead lights to contend with and there was no light reflections on the ROC viewbox.

A magnifying lens was provided (will an analogous "zooming" capability be added to the softcopy display workstation as well?). A hot lamp was available (will an analogous grayscale look-up table facility be added to the softcopy display workstation as well?).

The reading sessions consist of 50 patient studies, each consisting of four radiographs (2 CC/2MLO). There is one three ring binder notebook for each reader. All of the instructions for each reader are in the notebooks, as well as all of the reader responses for each patient case read.

On the average, the magnifying glass was used in 96% of the cases read, whereas, the hot lamp was used only sparingly, about 10% of the time. The radiologists always started with the MLO views and then the CC views. Any zooming and panning would need to happen quickly to be effective (not slowing down the reading process significantly). There were several instances of the radiologists being interrupted for pages and consultations. If a timer were to be integrated into the softcopy reading workstation, a pause button would be useful.

There were several instances where films were displaced vertically to come into registration (vertical shift). This capability may need to be added to the digital review workstation. It would be very hard to be the video monitors close enough for bi-lateral comparison. Digital panning may be necessary. On the average it took two minutes and 18 seconds to read one of the 50 studies in the ROC study list.

Visit to the University of Virginia

On 1/28/95, I met with Samuel J. Dwyer, Ph.D., Director of PACS and Co-Principal Investigator of the telemammography grant at the Medical College of Virginia's Department of Radiology. I also met with Beth Elias, B.S., the systems analyst for the telemammography grant. The purpose of the consulting at the University of Virginia was to examine and provide recommendations for mammogram digitization, image presentation on the viewing monitors, and image processing functionality.

I made several recommendations regarding image digitization quality control, specifically daily digitization of a standard test pattern and periodic cleaning and calibration of the digitizer. I also suggested several means of displaying the image digitally to the radiologists for that portion of the ROC testing. There were also questions regarding where an additional image reading station for the MCV portion of the digital ROC testing were coming from. It might be the case the E-systems will loan as system to the MCV for the duration of the ROC testing. Due to construction and a snow storm, it was not convenient to visit the Northridge site.

Image Digitization:

The images are being digitized at the UVA under the direction of Ms. Elias. A Lumisys digitizer, model 150, is being used for the digitization. A SMPTE (Society of Motion Picture Test Engineers) is being used for daily grayscale and resolution quality control. The mirrors of the system are cleaned bi-monthly. Every four months, a field engineer from E-systems recalibrated the digitizer densitometry.

It was suggested that the name of the patient, the patient identification number, the date of the examination and the name of the institution be masked off with electrical tape prior to digitization. It was also suggested that a single normal mammogram be used for daily grayscale quality control. This mammogram could be digitized every day, prior to digitization of mammograms for the digital part of the study. Once registered spatially, the daily mammogram could be digitally subtracted from the baseline one and the difference image studied. If it appeared that there is more than simple noise differences in the difference image, e.g., structure evident, then the densitometry might need to be adjusted more often than every four months.

Image Presentation on the Viewing Monitors:

How many monitors are going to be used for the workstations in the study? Only two. It was observed above that the radiologists reviewing the analog cases switched back and forth between the CC and MLO pairs quite often. If only two video monitors were used, this would severely hamper both the comparison necessary for diagnosis, but significantly increase the interpretation time as well. Methods were discussed with Ms. Elias for quickly context switching between the two sets (MLO and CC) of mammograms for each patient. The limiting factor here is that it is only possible to load two mammograms into the E-systems MegaScan 2K monitor digital frame buffer (32 Mbyte limit). Having to re-paint the frame buffers from magnetic disk for each MLO <-> CC context switch will most likely be interminably slow.

It was also suggested that a sequential worklist of patients for the softcopy review workstation portion of the ROC study be instituted. Currently, the radiologist has to select images from a pull-down menu list with small font. The easiest thing for the radiologists to have to do would be to push a "hot key" to advance to the next patient in the ROC study list automatically. Otherwise, with the limitations of the MLO <-> CC context switching and having to search through a complicated list of code numbers, the radiologists will become frustrated, which might impact the results of that portion of the ROC test.

Image Processing:

In order to emulate the functionality of the hot lamp and the magnifying glass, image processing functions will be implemented on the digital viewing station. However, the zooming functionality included with the E-systems MegaScan monitors looks overly complicated for a function that the radiologists used about 96% of the time in the analog portions of the ROC tests.

With regards to grayscale modifications of the digital mammograms, the user can change both the brightness and the contrast. This is accomplished fairly easily using the mouse, moving it either up or down for contrast modification and left to right for brightness/darkness changes. However, as there are three buttons on the optical mouse, a specific series of button pushes are necessary to invoke and dismiss the grayscale look-up table modification software. The radiologists are going to have to have something simple to get through the set of 50 image cases in a reasonable amount of time. I can foresee a great amount of frustration with the current user interface for zooming and look-up table modification. All but one of the mouse buttons should be disabled for the ROC testing.

Please let me know if there is anything else that you may require in this matter. It has been a pleasure working with you and Dr. de Parades on the telemammography project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Brent K. Stewart". The signature is fluid and includes a long horizontal flourish at the end.

Brent K. Stewart, Ph.D.
Consultant to the US Army Medical Research and Development Command Grant
Evaluation of a Digital Telemammography System: a Model for a Regional System